



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Signing of COMESA Agreement Set for 5 Nov*EA2310132093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] The secretary general of the preferential trade area, PTA, Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika, has announced that the treaty establishing a common market for eastern and southern Africa, COMESA, will be signed in Kampala on 5 November by the heads of state and government of the member countries.

The Kampala summit will be attended by the 18 PTA member states. President de Klerk of South Africa, the leader of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have been invited as observers.

Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika, who was addressing a press conference in Kampala today at the start of policy organ meetings to establish COMESA, hoped that by June the treaty will have been ratified by the member countries. He said the treaty will transform the existing PTA from a mere trading organization to a producing body. The PTA chief executive disclosed that efforts are already being made to have the PTA and the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, joined together to form COMESA.

According to Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika, some of the highlights of the new treaty are the ability of the COMESA to impose sanctions upon a member state that deliberately and persistently refuses to comply with agreed decisions. Enforcement of the sanctions will be by creation of a strong judicial body to deal with aspects of interpretation and, where courts have failed, sanctions will be imposed by the authority either to suspend or expel such a member from COMESA.

Regional Common Market Meeting Opens in Kampala*EA3010120593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] The ministerial meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, COMESA, has opened in Kampala with a call on member countries to resolve and implement the programme expeditiously once the treaty is signed. The vice president, Dr. Samson Kisekka, who opened the meeting in Kampala this morning, said that the common market has aroused great expectations among the people in the region and poses heavy demands on the member states and the secretariat. He therefore said it is important that there is uniformity in the understanding and application of the treaty to avoid confusion that would result in the development of varying and sometimes conflicting interpretations of the provisions of the courts in the member states. He said they should always look for guidance from the court of justice which will be established on this matters.

The secretary general of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area], Dr. Bingu Wa Mutharika, paid a tribute to the leadership of Uganda for their commitment and support in the preparation of the draft treaty. He said Kampala [meeting] will be remembered as a historic watershed in the process of transformation of the PTA into a common market for eastern and southern Africa. He said the treaty is the first in the African region to have been extensively negotiated and agreed upon by the member states, saying there is hope for the future.

Meeting Approves Draft Treaty*EA0111193593 Nairobi KNA in English 1010 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] The ministerial meeting of plenipotentiaries on the draft treaty establishing the Common Market [for Eastern and Southern Africa, CODESA] held in Kampala, Uganda, unanimously adopted the draft treaty on Saturday [30 October]. The draft is to be presented to the heads of state and government at the forthcoming summit in Kampala for signature.

The meeting, chaired by Mr. Richard Kaijuka, the Uganda minister of trade and industry, considered the report of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] ministers for justice/attorneys general on the draft treaty presented by their chairman, Mr. Amos Wako, attorney general of Kenya.

Speaking after the meeting, Mr. Wako hailed the adoption of the documents which seek economic integration in the region. Mr. Wako said political and economic unity of Africa is its best option to survive in the new world order. "All Africans have a duty to work towards that unity, which will enable Africa and her people to develop economically and socially", he added. [passage omitted]

Preferential Trade Area Session Opens in Kampala*EA0111194093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] The 19th meeting of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] Council of Ministers has opened in Kampala with a call on the participants to adopt common policies and programs that will contribute to the unification of the nationally fragmented economies of African countries into one single market, that will constitute the necessary conditions for sustainable growth and development of the region.

The call was made by the Ugandan prime minister, George Cosmas Adyebo, who pointed out that there is a need to unify our countries to form a strong sub-region, adding that internal conflicts will not help to achieve the desired objectives of promoting collective self-reliance and economic growth. He observed that we cannot have meaningful regional cooperation and integration if there is no peace and security in the region. He was, however, happy to note that the conditions prevailing in the sub-region, which include democratization and good

governance, are now more conducive for economic growth, adding that the PTA and its institutions have played a catalytic role in improving these conditions. The prime minister urged the participants to build on the achievements of the PTA in order to harness the abundant natural resources which might never be exploited if we think in terms of our national boundaries.

Leaders Arrive for Preferential Trade Conference In Uganda

Ugandan Leader Meets Kenyan Minister

EA0411172293 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 3 Nov 93

[Excerpt] The vice president, Dr. Samson Kisekka, has spoken highly of the long history of friendly relationship between Uganda and Kenya through education, trade and social interaction. The vice president, who was meeting the Kenyan delegation to the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] ministerial meeting now going on in Kampala, said he experienced this kind of relationship during his stay in Kenya for a number of years during the time of his exile in Kenya. He was confident that friendship between Kenya and Uganda will enable the two countries to form a good team and trade relations regardless of whatever differences the leaders of the two neighboring states may have. He invited Kenyans to invest in Uganda, which is becoming a major good point in the East African region.

The Kenyan minister of commerce and industry, Mr. Kirugi M'Mukindia, briefed the vice president on the Kenyans' desire to improve their trade relations with Uganda, Uganda being Kenya's long-standing trade partner in the region. [passage omitted]

Uganda's Museveni Meets Ethiopia's Meles

EA0411195093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] President Meles Zenawi has said that his current visit to Uganda has created the opportunity for laying the cornerstone of constructive and fruitful relations between the governments and the people of Uganda and Ethiopia. At the joint meeting of delegations of the two countries in Kampala yesterday [3 November], Mr. Meles said that the Ethiopian Government would exert ceaseless efforts towards the promotion of all-round bilateral relations between Ethiopia and Uganda. He stressed the positive contribution of his current visit to the consolidation of Ethio-Uganda ties, saying that the relations between the two countries would play a significant role in enhancing the cooperation between and among countries in the sub-region and the continent. He also said that the two countries have an important role to play in ensuring the prevalence of peace and stability in the region.

President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda on his part said that his country was desirous of strengthening its relations in all fields with Ethiopia and other African countries. The Ugandan leader expressed appreciation for Ethiopia's unreserved efforts to bring about peaceful solution to the crisis in Somalia.

Various Leaders Greeted by Museveni

EA0411195093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Heads of state and government have started arriving in Uganda to attend the 12th summit of the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, authority, which will open in Kampala tomorrow [5 November]. The heads of state who arrived this afternoon and [were] met by President Yoweri Museveni at the Entebbe International Airport include Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Frederick Chiluba of Zambia, 'Umar al-Bashir of the Sudan [and] Isayas Afewerki of Eritrea. The prime minister of Zaire, Mr. Faustin Birindwa, has also arrived in the country.

Rwandan President Arrives

EA0511131793 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0700 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Excerpt] President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda has arrived in the country to attend the 12th summit of the Preferential Trade Area which is now opening in Kampala. [passage omitted]

African Leaders Speak at PTA Conference on 5, 6 Nov

Uganda's Museveni Opens Summit

EA0511195093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1330 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Speech by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, summit at the Kampala International Conference Center—live]

[Excerpts] May I call the meeting to order, and announce that the following countries have gained membership recently by acceding to the treaty. And these are Seychelles, Eritrea and Madagascar [passage omitted]

May I ask everybody to stand up for one minute to remember the assassinated president of Burundi, the late Melchior Ndadaye. [pauses for minute's silence] As you know, one of the functions to be performed today was the signing of the COMESA treaty. [Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa] turning the PTA into a common market. So far, 15 countries have signed and the process is open for others to sign later on. But the treaty in principle has been accepted by consensus. I will now make a short statement:

Your Excellencies: I have written a very big report—30 pages, and I can't read it, it is very long. But it has been

circulated, so you can, or maybe you have already read through. However, I would like to highlight only seven points out of that report.

The first one, is to welcome all Your Excellencies and observers who came to attend this summit. Thank you very much for honoring us.

Second, I would like to welcome the new members—Madagascar, Seychelles and Eritrea. You are most welcome.

Third, I would like to inform Your Excellencies that during this time of my chairmanship, a number of technical studies have been carried out. [passage omitted]

The fourth point I would like to highlight is the relationship between PTA and SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] [passage omitted]

Five, I would like to say that the intra-PTA trade has been growing by a rate of 8.8 percent in the last 10 years. It is still small. The intra-PTA trade as a portion of the overall trade is only 5.1 percent compared to the global trade in our area. But it is growing at a rate of 5.1. However, this figure of 5.1 is a global figure. [passage omitted] But if, for instance, you look at the trade between Kenya and Uganda, the figure is 23 percent of recorded trade.

If you include the unrecorded trade, I think it will come to something like 40 percent. So the situation is not as bleak as it looks. [passage omitted]

However, I am sure about one thing. The signing of the Uruguay—the conclusion—the successful conclusion of the Uruguay round will do one thing. It will deny the Europeans the right to subsidize their farmers and that will be a good thing. The bad things in the Uruguay round, I cannot tell you now, because I'm not very clear myself. So I think, the next chairman, and the secretary general in particular, would have to educate us on this subject, and I will be one of the first applicants to be educated.

Finally, I would like to highlight the problem of conflicts in the PTA area. You cannot trade if there are conflicts in our area. Therefore, conflict prevention, conflict resolution must be a precursor to PTA growth. We could do a lot of business in the Sudan, a lot of business in Rwanda, a lot of business in Angola, a lot of business in many other trouble spots—Somalia—Somalia has not even attended this meeting at all—but conflict does not allow us.

However, there is one danger. Some people think that outsiders can solve these conflicts. I don't think outsiders can solve these conflicts. These conflicts can only be solved by primarily the people of those countries themselves, assisted in some way by the international community and, to some extent, by the neighboring countries. Therefore, in order of importance, I think the people who can solve problems are first and foremost the people of those countries themselves, secondly, the neighboring countries, thirdly, the international community.

The neighboring countries must have a say in some of these conflicts because they suffer from the fall out of those conflicts. When there is a conflict in a country, the people in the country suffer, but also the neighbors suffer by receiving a big influx of refugees. This imposes strain on the infrastructure, on the social services. It makes the diseases of human beings and of cows and the cattle and livestock in the area endemic. They are never cured because some of the areas are no-go areas for prolonged periods.

With these few words, being a summary of my longish statement, which is my speech here, I would like to open the conference. Thank you very much. [applause].

Zambian President Condemns Burundian Coup

EA0511211593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1349 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Speech by Zambian President Frederick Chiluba to the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, summit in Kampala—live]

[Excerpts] [Chiluba] [Passage omitted] Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies: During the year 1992, I had the honor of leading our esteemed organization as its chairman. I am happy that the PTA authority reaffirmed its decision to transform the PTA into a common market. Since that time, concrete measures were put in place to realize that objective. I am happy that today we have signed the historic document. We have translated our resolve to move forward into action. I congratulate all of you, the heads of state and government, for this noble decision. [passage omitted]

Collectively we can and will restructure our economies, promote peace and security, promote genuine democratic changes in our countries. And I speak about promoting democratic changes, Mr. Chairman. I wish to remind this August conference summit that events in Burundi must not be glossed over. We know that Africa is no longer the dark continent it was known to be. We all are living by the rule book of good governance. We cannot therefore keep silent or remain silent. We must condemn most unreservedly those thugs who wanted to wrest power by the gun. They must not be allowed to stay there or indeed welcomed in such organizations like the PTA.

We indeed must promote genuine democratic changes in our countries. It matters, Mr. Chairman, not only how you exercise power but how also you (ascend to the chair). They are both important. We therefore must promote these democratic changes in our countries, unleash the potential benefits that economies of scale offer and attain meaningful sustainable growth and economic development.

The signing of the COMESA treaty formally marks the beginning of the process of transforming the PTA into the common market for eastern and southern Africa. This afternoon we have witnessed a new era of renewed commitment to move forward into the common market. Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies. It is important for me

to stress that we have come this far in our economic integration program primarily because of our own efforts and favorable donor support. [passage omitted]

Most member states are promoting greater involvement of the private sector in the economic development process. We have achieved convergence of micro-economic policies, as there is today consensus about the pivotal role of the private sector in our economies.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, yes, Africa has been marginalized in the international markets. Indeed, Africa has been marginalized in the areas of development and the general volume of direct foreign investment. But we have felt that this situation is not permanent. We shall one day play our rightful role as equals among other nations of the world. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia's Meles Gives Acceptance Speech

EA0511213193 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Speech by Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi to the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, summit in Kampala—live]

[Excerpts] [Zenawi] Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I believe I am traditionally expected to make a short acceptance speech. I will proceed to do just that. Your Excellencies, dear colleagues, let me first of all express my appreciation to all my colleagues for this heavy responsibility you just entrusted to me by electing me as the current chairman of the authority. I am very much mindful of the responsibilities involved in assuming this position at a time when our organization is moving into a new phase of its development which is represented by the signing of the treaty establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, COMESA.

Your Excellencies, since the wind of change that engulfed Africa in the 1960s and even before, the major challenge facing our peoples and our continent was to ensure the full and complete political independence of Africa. The struggle that we were able to conduct hand in hand within the framework of the OAU has enabled us to free our continent of colonialism. In this regard, we can now say, especially since South Africa is also about to be free of apartheid, that the first phase of our struggle has been completed with success.

The second phase of the major challenge we as a people face is in the economic area. There is a vital need for Africa to assert its economic independence, a goal which can only be achieved through unity and through bringing about the economic integration of our countries. It is not without many setbacks and very many complex problems that needed to be resolved that we were able to achieve the goal of decolonization.

By the same token, the effort to bring about the economic integration of our continent and expansion of unimpeded trade among our countries is not going to be attained

smoothly. Problems are bound to arise and differences are likely to crop up from time to time. All noble and desirable objectives require efforts and perseverance before they are attained. What we members of this organization ought to always keep in mind is that no country has at this point in world economic history the option of opting out [of the] processes of regional economic integration. The industrialized countries know this very well. Therefore, even though they are better placed than we are to go it alone, they have opted, each one of them for economic integration within their own regions.

Our decision to establish the PTA was the reflection of our realization that it is only through expanding our trade relationship and finally through economic integration that we as peoples could ensure our economic independence and our survival as free peoples. [passage omitted]

[Word indistinct] what is absolutely essential for all of us [is] to have and develop the necessary political will to implement the provisions of the agreements that we have concluded and the provisions of the treaty that we have started signing today. [passage omitted]

There is also the matter of the relationship between the PTA and SADCC [Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference] and the harmonization of their activities. We understand that the final report of the joint PTA-SADCC study will be ready by February 1994. And it is my hope that these issues will be resolved in a way that would contribute to the speedy achievement of the goal to which we are all committed, the economic integration of our countries and uplifting of the lives of our peoples.

Most of all, what we need to avoid is getting into situations which will lead to rivalry or competition between and among economic organizations in the region which should be looked at as a unity. [passage omitted]

PTA Secretary General Speaks

EA0611162093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1407 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Speech by Bingu Wa Mutharika, secretary general of the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, summit in Kampala—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] I do not need to go into details of these institutions that we have created and the mechanisms which we have put in place. They are all in the report which I have circulated entitled: The Transition of Social and Economic Conditions in the PTA. But I would like to emphasize that during the past eleven years we have had considerable lessons we have learnt in regional integration. We did make, at the beginning of the PTA, certain assumptions which proved sometimes not to be correct.

For instance, we had assumed that we did have goods and services in which to trade, but that the problem was that of tariffs. So we went on to remove the tariffs on selected commodities. But experience has shown that there is more than tariffs that stops trade, and one of the things we have found out is the non-availability of goods and services that are competitive, non-availability of goods and products that are of international standards and that are attractive enough, non-availability of goods and services that the common man can afford.

And I think one of the visions that we are now trying to put in place is precisely to make goods available, to make our entrepreneurs, particularly the small-scale and medium-scale entrepreneurs, produce more and to make goods that are competitive and of high quality available in the market. And one of the things we would like to emphasize by creating this big market that we are creating is to enable our private sector to operate in an environment that is conducive for them to be competitive. We would like to encourage the private sector to get into joint venture arrangements with foreign enterprises or amongst themselves in order to make this area an attractive area for investment.

So the first part of the dream is precisely for us to increase productivity in industry and agriculture, particularly through agro-industries. We do recognize in this respect, Mr. Chairman, that many of us are agriculturally based and we have considerable amounts of raw materials and agricultural primary commodities which we can transform and I think the message we would like the authority to take out from here is that we are now determined in this new dream to change and transform our primary commodities into finished goods in order to get value added. This is not without reason.

Over the past ten years we have learned with trepidation and frustration that we are exporting more and more primary commodities to industrialized countries. In terms of our tonnage, the volume of our exports has increased but progressively the value of our exports has reduced. So, in fact, effectively, we are running very hard only to find ourselves in the same position. There are even those who believe that we are running very hard only to find ourselves a step behind. So we are not really moving forward. So the dream will be for us to compete in our own markets and also in international markets through adapting technology to new development and ensuring that we capture this market and also, perhaps, venture into international markets. That is the first vision.

The second vision is for us to go into more aggressive trade and marketing, trade facilitation, trade promotion and trade development. This we intend to achieve by creating this common market where there will be free movement of goods and services and indeed free movement of persons, including the right of establishment. We are also aiming at creating a customs union with a common external tariff. We believe this, over time, will make our products more competitive in our own markets and thereby increase intra-COMESA trade. We also

would like to encourage new investment ventures, particularly those geared to export.

Unless our countries can export, unless we can increase our export earnings, the benefits from COMESA will continue—as was indeed the case in the PTA—to be somewhat elusive. So, the second dream will be for us to increase trade liberalization.

We also want to do—as part of that trade liberalization—to get our markets better known. At the moment, when we talk to our business community, particularly the indigenous entrepreneurs, they know more, perhaps, about European markets than they know about the neighbouring countries. We have to break this lack of knowledge. We have to know each other and it is by knowing more about one another that we begin to have confidence in one another and by that definition we also will be able to trade with one another more. So, that will be the second aspect of our dream.

The third aspect of the vision, Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, is for us to improve significantly the transport and communication facilities. During the past eleven years, we have had a lot of disappointments where we found we could not move products from one country to another efficiently and effectively and this has always been one of the problems of intra-PTA trade. In fact, presently, it is cheaper to export, to move one ton of products, let's say from Zimbabwe to London, than it is to move the same ton of products from Zimbabwe to Nairobi. And we have to do something to change this cost structure to enable us to support the industrialization programme that we are beginning to initiate under the common market. So, we hope to be able, as part of our vision, to improve very significantly the performance of the transport sector, particularly the railways. The railways are the cheapest means of transport. In the trade and development strategy, which you approved a year ago, we emphasized railway linkages and one of the priorities under COMESA will be for us to begin to work towards making those linkages. We believe it is cheaper for us to transport our goods, particularly the heavy products, by rail than it is by road or by air.

So, this is the third aspect of our dream. Indeed, while we are emphasizing on these priorities, Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, we do recognize that there are other areas which require cooperation. For instance, monetary cooperation, the manpower resources development, energy, cooperation in the environment. We realize all this as being absolutely essential and we will organize these sectors in order to ensure that they complement the three major priorities that we are trying to design.

We have selected these priorities because the treaty which Your Excellencies have signed is holistic and that is as it should be. If we have to have an integration framework, it has to be as comprehensive as possible. But taking into account the shortage of resources, we believe we have to select a few sectors in which we can make the utmost impact and we believe if we take

industrialization and agriculture, including food processing, and we take trade liberalization and trade promotion and then transport and communications, these are the major sectors in which we hope to make the most impact on all our economies. [passage omitted]

Mozambican President Addresses Summit

EA0611192593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1438 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Speech by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano to the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, summit in Kampala—live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen this summit has transcending historic importance, for it will shape the future of Eastern and Southern Africa region. In formalizing the transformation of the PTA into a common market, this summit is taking a new step which requires greater determination, strenuous efforts and closer interaction. Regional cooperation and integration have a vital importance for future development not only of our region but also that of the continent as a whole.

Any move in our regional organizations should be based on the real situation of our countries' economies, genuine political commitment, and taking into account the interests and vital needs of our peoples. Development programs should be conceived taking into consideration the need for harmonizing the multiple aspects which represent the specificity of each country of the region, so that we may gradually and surely make progress towards our declared objectives. [passage omitted] The structural imbalances of our countries economies do not allow for a one-time solution of this difficult situation. We are therefore before a gigantic task of maximizing our scarce resources and redirecting our economies in order to strengthen and diversify them, so as to expand the desired common market. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, peace is an indispensable condition for national development, as well as for regional and international cooperation. In Mozambique we are continuing our determined efforts to make sure that peace prevails in the country. The implementation of the general peace agreement signed last year in Rome, had been, until recently, experiencing worrying slow pace and delays. Contradictory statements by Renamo, constantly imposing conditions and preconditions to the normal cause of the peace process, have lead us to seriously question the direction which the other party to the agreement wanted the process to take. However, the events which took place since the last week of October [1993] within the framework of the implementation of the general peace agreement, lead us to express optimism, although a cautious one, regarding the future of the peace process in Mozambique.

After long discussions with the leader of Renamo we have managed to find solutions and overcome most of the difficulties which hindered the [peace] process and

we decided to make even greater efforts in order to facilitate the implementation of the Rome agreement.

In this regard, we have confirmed and reiterated that the multi-party general elections shall take place in October next year. We are glad to mention that after the hard work of our delegation to the supervision and control commission, the revised calendar for the implementation of the general peace agreement has been at last approved.

We hope that with this we will be able to start by the end of this month the process of assembling and demobilizing the forces of both sides, including the irregular armed groups. Equally, we hope to speed up the formation of the new national army. The first group of 514 men being currently trained as instructors at Nyanga in Zimbabwe is expected to conclude their preparation next month. Upon their arrival in Mozambique, they will start training the main part of the defense forces.

With the regard to the electoral law, we have committed ourselves to making special efforts so that the draft under discussion, once agreed upon by all political parties, is submitted to the council of ministers for its consideration and subsequent presentation to the assembly of the republic for its final adoption. It had been our intention to have this work concluded by the end of October, so as to allow the creation of the national electoral commission, and subsequently, the beginning of the actual preparation of the elections. We had hoped that UN Secretary Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali would be able to include in his report to the Security Council this important step in the implementation of the general peace agreement for Mozambique, unfortunately this was not possible. Nevertheless strenuous efforts are being made aiming at a speedy conclusion of this task.

However, it is the rapid assembling of forces, their disarming, as well as significant progress in the formation of the Mozambique armed defense forces which will give our people and our country the assurance that the peace process in Mozambique is in fact irreversible and that the peace we have signed for on 4 October 1992 has definitely come to stay. On our part, as a government, we give such guarantee, and we shall do all in our power not to disappoint the legitimate aspirations and expectations of the Mozambican people to peace and stability and social and economical progress. [passage omitted]

More on Chissano Speech

MB0511192093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Report from Kampala, Uganda, by Ricardo Dimande]

[Text] Addressing the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] summit here in Kampala today, President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano thanked the meeting for appointing Mozambique vice chairman of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, Comesa. In a speech this evening, President Joaquim Chissano said

this meeting is of the highest historic importance because it will help shape the future of eastern and southern Africa. He also said that this summit had, by transforming the PTA into a common market, taken a new step requiring determination, concentrated efforts, and (?interaction). He noted that regional cooperation and [word indistinct] are of vital importance to the future development of our region and of Africa as a whole.

The Mozambican head of state said that any action by Comesa must take into account the countries' real economic situation, follow (?real policies), undertaking, and the people's vital interests and needs.

Sudanese President on Somalia

E 10611170093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1455 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Speech by Sudanese President 'Umar al-Bashir to the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, summit in Kampala—live, in Arabic with simultaneous translation into English]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Mr. President, your excellencies, heads of state and government. Your Excellency the secretary general of the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and South African States, honorable delegates, observers and guests, warmest greetings. [passage omitted]

Mr. Chairman, it is our pleasure to observe that since our last meeting our organization has achieved a good number of goals and objectives, a fact which reflects the seriousness and devotion of its member states [word indistinct] jointly and communally. Since our last meeting many serious developments have taken place at both regional and international levels. The developments, needless to say, have had positive and negative impacts on our region. Those developments have imposed heavy responsibilities on all of us. The trend shown by the developments that have taken place so far supports what Sudan has been calling for regarding the importance of reinforcing the institutions and the mechanisms of regional cooperation and integration in Africa, which institutions and mechanisms we believe will help the African continent to achieve complete self-reliance, economic security and political freedom away from any foreign pressure or subjugation of any kind.

Sudan's own conviction is that Africa should find solutions to her problems, especially solutions to regional conflicts. The Government of Sudan recently accepted the initiative of member countries of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development, IGADD, to mediate between the government and the rebel movement in order to arrive at a positive solution to the problem in southern Sudan. In this regard we would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to once again reiterate that attainment of peace in the country is our utmost preoccupation [words indistinct]. To this end we call upon brotherly countries to positively contribute to bring (?peace) and stability to the southern part of our

country, an area in which Sudan has common borders with several member-countries of the PTA. For we believe that peace and stability in southern Sudan, among other things, will help reactivate trade exchanges between Sudan and her neighbours.

Also [word indistinct] the Republic of Sudan supports the efforts being exerted by the countries of the [word indistinct] Africa towards bringing peaceful resolution of the political crisis in Somalia and to put an end to the suffering that the people of Somalia are currently being subjected to. [passage omitted]

Rwandan President Addresses Meeting

EA0611191093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1506 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Speech by Rwandan President Habyarimana to the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, summit in Kampala—live, in French with simultaneous translation into English]

[Excerpts] Mr. Chairman, permit me to start by expressing my deepest gratitude and thanks to His Excellency [H.E.] Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, to the government and people of Uganda for the very warm welcome and hospitality that has been accorded to us, to me personally and to the delegation I have been leading since our arrival in Uganda. Needless to say, the government and people of Uganda have concerted [as heard] a lot of sacrifice, a lot of commitment for the success of the PTA and for African unity. [passage omitted]

Your excellencies, heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen. Without peace, security and stability in our sub-region, all efforts at realizing or at hoping that we will attain our objectives when we set up the PTA will be in vain. Indeed, what we expect by signing the COMESA treaty, whereby we will strengthen the dynamism that animates us, of promoting our cooperation in the region, will all be in vain. We, therefore, in Rwanda believe and appreciate that one of the objectives of COMESA is the promotion of peace, security and stability amongst member states.

Rwanda further appreciates that we are currently witnessing a situation of war which has affected its economy and the levels of life of its population. I wish, on this occasion, to express my deepest gratitude to all countries and organizations that have accompanied the process of peace agreement signing that was effected in Arusha in the recent past. Many countries have clearly shown us their availability to see peace return to Rwanda.

Allow me to express our feelings of deep gratitude and appreciation on this occasion to our brothers and friends their excellencies Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the Republic of Tanzania, Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, as well as to the governments and people of Tanzania and Zaire for the very delicate

facilitating and mediating role that they have so graciously played to ensure that the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front could get together at a negotiating table. The entire people of Rwanda would remain grateful, eternally grateful to you for the efficient manner in which the negotiations were effected and for the fact that we finally arrived at an acceptable, necessary compromise.

We would like all those who contributed to this success to find in my speech today the expression of our deepest gratitude. Let me extend this appreciation to the OAU and its secretary general, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, for the efforts they have exerted towards having peace in Rwanda, and also to those countries who have shared their time with us to see that we find peace in Rwanda. This organization, the OAU, has contributed towards resolving conflicts in our continent and has ensured that our country is being brought towards a viable community which is important for Africa. And here we are happy that we are able to join in the signing of the COMESA treaty which we consider to be important at this moment in time.

In pursuance of resolution 812, 872 of the Security Council of the U.N., a neutral international force has since taken over [in the demilitarized zone in Rwanda]. Its mission is to facilitate the implementation of the peace agreement. Thanks to this mission of the U.N. for assistance to Rwanda, all the transitional phases would be effected smoothly. The National Transitional Assembly would thus be created. Once again, the Rwandan people are counting on international solidarity, and particularly on African countries, of which are our brothers of the PTA, to assist us in ensuring that the peace agreement is implemented properly and to ensure that peace is restored finally in Rwanda.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. If we in Rwanda can welcome the fact that a lot has been done towards leading to peace, we remain worried and preoccupied by what is happening to our neighbors in Burundi. We had been so hopeful last June that with the example of Burundi, Africa had firmly been launched on the path of democracy. You can therefore imagine our indignation and horror when we learnt of the heinous assassination of the democratically-elected president of Burundi, our brother and friend, H.E. Mr. Melchior Ndadaye, and his close collaborators. Through this single act the authors have put an end to the democratization process of the country. But above all, they have ignominiously, persistently assassinated innocent citizens of the country and we in Rwanda have been witnesses to a massive influx of Burundi refugees in Rwanda. Those that have arrived since 21 October 1993 are about 250,000 people.

We remain convinced that this region cannot remain insensitive to the tragic happenings in Burundi, as we saw what had happened in Burundi in 1965, in 1967, in 1972, in 1988, in 1991 and now in 1993. Rwanda remains convinced that the current prevailing situation

in Burundi concerns our region and is of interest to the whole of Africa. If we believe that promotion of peace, stability and security amongst our member states is a condition necessary for strengthening economic development of our region, we have to pool our efforts together to ensure that the institutions that have been democratically set up in these countries are maintained and upheld.

We have to do our utmost to avoid the killings of innocent populations. We have to do our utmost to ensure that the Burundi refugees can return back home without further delay. We have to ensure and do our utmost to assist our brothers of Burundi to restore the necessary compromise in order to be able to build a harmonious society so that the very sad events happening to this country would never again recur.

This is why the OAU and the neighboring countries of Burundi had committed themselves during a regional summit of Burundi's neighbors held last October, recently last week, decided to assist in the restoration of security in Burundi. This summit decided on the urgent need to set up a stabilization force whose mission would be to restore confidence and security in Burundi. This summit has appealed to the international community for concrete action to be made with a view to bringing end to the massacre of innocent people in Burundi and with a view to assisting people of Burundi and of ensuring that urgent assistance is given to the Burundi refugees in the neighboring countries as well as those who are within these countries.

I wish to reiterate this appeal and in addressing this summit to state that we are convinced that the different member countries will be sensitive to this appeal so that we will remain in solidarity with the people of Burundi with a view to attaining national unity, those who have died as martyrs to the nation of Burundi. The international community and the people of the PTA, to which Burundi has so much invested, should do everything to assist the people of Burundi in their current state of anguish but above all in their hope by lending concrete support to them with a view to enabling them to extricate themselves from the current tragedy. [passage omitted]

Your excellencies, esteemed heads of states and governments, ladies and gentlemen, the Government of Rwanda is particularly happy to be able to participate at this meeting of the PTA here in Kampala. Yesterday everything would have made it impossible for Rwanda to participate at such a high conference taking place in Kampala. A fratricidal war had almost burnt the relationship between Rwanda and Uganda. Our two countries deserve to congratulate one another for having transcended this conflict to be able to build a future with new hope.

My presence once again here in this beautiful city of Kampala bears testimony to the fact that we want to show how relationship between states should surpass emotions and how all must be done in the final analysis

so that beyond differences and personal interests our countries will move resolutely towards that goal that unites us, towards that goal that brings us together. In this regard, Rwanda as a neighbor of Uganda will wish to give you our total brotherly support so that this PTA summit that is holding in your country will be crowned with success, and so that this summit would bring to all of us the strong and deep motivation to fight for peace and to fight for dynamic growth of Africa.

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen it is once again for me a great pleasure in hoping that our summit will be crowned with success and that it would constitute once again a further step towards authentically African cooperation, marked with fraternity, solidarity and complementarity. Long live the PTA, long live COMESA and long live African unity. I thank you.

Kenya's Moi Addresses Summit

EA0611181393 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1532 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi at the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, summit in Kampala—live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The world in which we live today is regrouping itself into economic blocs, to secure the interests of their people. The resultant international economic order is rendering much more relevant and urgent need for us to come closer to one another. For us in Africa, economic cooperation and integration is an indispensable tool for our own development. It is no longer a matter we can afford to ignore. However, Mr. Chairman, economic integration is not an end by itself. It is rather a means to achieve sustainable development. Our approach to economic integration should, therefore, take into account the need to create an enabling environment with a comprehensive infrastructure. We must also develop regional production centres and work towards enlarging our own markets through trade liberalization and relevant economic policies.

I'm happy to note that the PTA has made tremendous progress in this direction. [passage omitted]

Mr. Chairman, I now wish to commend in particular, the secretary general and his staff and indeed member states, for the exhaustive and successful negotiations that took place during the last nine months to prepare the treaty for the establishment of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa [COMESA]. I have no doubt in my mind that this will enhance our industrial and manufacturing capacities through greater access to a more predictable market. I also appreciate that in conformity with the theme of this summit, which is comesa, a new vision for growth and development, our indigenous micro-enterprises can, over time, develop into multinational enterprises. I'm glad to note that a significant number of our members have already signed this treaty.

This is an important milestone towards the enhancement of our faith and commitment to a complete economic integration and the achievement of sustainable development for countries of eastern and southern africa. The implementation of the treaty calls for commitment, determination and strong political will. But our record of implementing decisions and programs in the past is not one to be proud of at all. [passage omitted]

Mr. Chairman, on the political scene, we all recognize the fact that it is only our governments and peoples who can create the necessary political environment to enable development to take place. I am grateful to note that the treaty establishing COMESA has recognized that regional peace and security are important prerequisites to social and economic development, and are vital to the achievement of regional economic integration and the creation of a common market. In conformity with this understanding, it is my hope that we shall explore ways and means of assisting member states who are currently experiencing difficulties in the search for peaceful solutions to whatever challenges they may be facing.

In this regard, I wish to express my confidence and faith in the African countries to solve their own problems. To this end, the search for a political settlement to the Somali problem must be handled with care and the sensitivity it deserves. The Somali people themselves must take the leading role in seeking a solution to their own political problem on the basis of the Addis Ababa peace agreement which took into account the decisions of the OAU and IGADD [Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development]. [passage omitted]

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the Sudanese problem and in accordance with the decision of the fourth summit of IGADD to establish a committee on the Sudanese dispute under my chairmanship, I'm happy to report that my consultations with the various parties involved in the dispute have been successful and have led me to call for the setting up of a committee of foreign ministers to closely monitor the peace efforts. I would like also to mention that having met my brother, President Museveni this morning we have arranged for a meeting of four of us tomorrow [applause] to discuss the very same problem and set things moving.

I urge the people of Sudan to appreciate our efforts in the search for peace and give peace a chance.

I'm also delighted, Mr. Chairman, that leaders of the different parties from South Africa are present with us today. I want to advise them [applause] that lives are precious, that people of all stations of life, big and small, look upon them to guide them peacefully to attain their freedom and in this respect, I urge them to discuss these matters calmly, not emotionally, so that no life is lost. They should recognize or give a chance to every leader and discuss these matters that touch the common men who expect their leaders to give them freedom.

I was listening very attentively to the impassioned speech made by my brother, President Habyarimana of

Rwanda regarding what is happening in Burundi and also in his own country, and he is looking, not only sympathy, but for support.

We should give him and the people of Burundi support. And I would like to (?request) leaders of today that things have changed. They are not like what we used to see in the past. We have got to change the approach of things so that we can gain confidence. Let the black men understand that the destiny of Africa rests with them. They should not be looking outside for people to tell us this should be done. [passage omitted]

Some of us, as African leaders, have come to accept anything, even somebody from ten thousand miles, to come and tell us: You do this—and we accept. After accepting something which is not (?fair), chaos takes place. And then we begin for assistance after chaos has taken place. [laughter, applause] Why don't we sit down, negotiate? That is why I refused arms, to go and cut [as heard] the people, shoot them to keep peace. We cannot keep peace by using the gun. We use the African way of sitting down. What is the problem? And at least somebody will raise his or her voice as how it should be dealt with. [passage omitted]

When people talk about democracy they can (?sing) democracy without knowing what is this democracy. I plead with my colleagues: Let us think seriously [about] the future of Africa. Even with South Africa, we should not quarrel as to the status of somebody like Buthelezi or anybody. Let black men say he can lead the white men in South Africa and not to fear them [sentence as heard].

They can only gain that confidence by saying they can lead and generate confidence within themselves, and win confidence of the whites that they can lead them properly, even better than they are doing. Let us not suffer from inferiority complex. Even some of us, when we saw whites there, we begin shaking as if they are going [laughter, does not finish sentence]. We must discuss things as equals, as equals. Brains we have, we have brains, people, we have PhDs and so on. Demonstrate that those PhDs are PhDs and not sub-grade PhDs.

Let us change Africa into a peaceful world. What is needed is investment. We want to attract those who have got money. But investors can only come to Africa if there is peace. The speeches we have made here—wonderful speeches—will these attract money if there is no peace? PTA has been going on. It can be strong if stability prevails within the region or within the areas that are covered by the countries represented here. [passage omitted]

So I hope that when we leave this beautiful country, I hope we will pass on messages to our people to be united, to know that peace is paramount. When you hear people running away from Burundi towards South, East, West, North, one becomes very sad, very sad. [passage omitted]

Given the unfavourable economic situation in which we find ourselves and the growing marginalization of our

continent, we seriously need peace, stability and avoidance of events such as the one I have mentioned in Burundi. We all want peace for economic development. I urge all leaders everywhere on this continent to respect one another and work together for the enhancement of the welfare of our people. [passage omitted]

Tanzanian President Speaks

EA0611195593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0635 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Speech by Tanzanian President Mwinyi at the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, summit in Kampala—live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Mr. Chairman, it is more sad that there have also been developments that work against our cherished hope for peace and security in our entire region. First in Angola and now in Burundi there have been different attempts to roll back the achievement of democracy and to thwart the will of the people, expressed clearly in internationally observed free and fair elections. As a result, thousands of innocent people are dying or starving each day in Angola, millions have been displaced from their homes and many others separated from their loved ones. In that connection, we fully support all international efforts aimed at rekindling the Angolan peace talks, which, as a rule, should recognize and respect the results of the September 1992 elections and the terms of the cease-fire agreement that preceded them.

Mr. Chairman, today we should have had the great pleasure of welcoming to his first PTA summit our dear departed brother, the late President Ndadaye, a man who only four months ago was overwhelmingly voted to power in model elections in Burundi. He was a man who personified hope for reconciliation and reconstruction of his country as well as the return of Burundi refugees to their homeland and the beginning of a new era of peace, stability and cooperation in our sub-region. Yet, it was precisely for the virtues he stood for and the confidence of the Burundi people in him that the coup plotters murdered him along with some of his colleagues.

Hundreds of thousands of innocent Burundi people, including women and children, are once again on the run and are refugees in neighboring countries. Over 350,000 of them are already in Tanzania creating tremendous pressure on our resources and existing services.

We in Tanzania pay great tribute to the late President Ndadaye, a true son of Burundi and Africa for that matter, who tried to be accommodating, forgiving and magnanimous regardless of the magnitude of the victory in the elections. A man who tried in his short tenure to build a true nation state of Burundi and paid for it with his young life. History will remember him as a martyr for his beloved country and I hope that his untimely death will be the ultimate price for democracy and peace in Burundi and that no one ever would again suffer his fate.

I should also mention the most unfortunate situation in Somalia, a member country of the PTA which has

become synonymous with anarchy, starvation, clan warfare and western-style manhunt. We urge all parties to the conflict to search for the common denominator of peace, national survival and reconciliation. We support and encourage efforts by the OAU and our brother President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia to find a peaceful solution to this tragedy of immense proportion. [passage omitted]

We have now put our signatures to the COMESA treaty thereby fulfilling the long-term goal of the PTA to transform itself from a preferential trade area to a common market for eastern and southern Africa. Our signatures represent our consensus that this is an important way forward for the socioeconomic development of our region and the betterment of the lives of our peoples as we enter the 21st century. In showing our collective political commitment to this ideal we have also [put] in place an important brick in the construction of the long-cherished hope for an African economic community. [passage omitted]

Our resolve to create COMESA will not be judged by the treaty we signed yesterday or the institutions we create under PTA or those we shall establish within COMESA. Rather, history will judge us by how far we shall succeed in integrating our economies, encourage all-round growth of investment and trade and harmonizing our social, economic and monetary policies. And that implies sacrifices, not only in terms of resources to support our institutions but also in terms of some loss of national sovereignty over certain social and economic policies. These sacrifices will, I am sure, be made willingly by all member countries if each single one of them is convinced that its sacrifices will not be in vain but that each country will stand to benefit by it. [passage omitted]

I should also like to make a brief reference, like some of my colleagues did, to the consensus we reached both within the PTA and SADC to harmonize, rationalize and coordinate the activities of these two equally important organizations so as to avoid unnecessary duplication of activities and dissipation of scarce resources. I do hope that the PTA-SADC ministerial committee established for this purpose under the chairmanship of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development secretary general, Dr. Kenneth Dadzie, will present its report on schedule in January 1994 and that this report will guide us to reach wise and informed decisions on this urgent and important matter.

In conclusion, I wish to thank once again our hosts for all they have done to make us comfortable and facilitate our work in a truly brotherly African tradition. I thank you all most sincerely for your kind attention. [applause]

Chairman Meles Gives Closing Speech

EA0711183093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1031 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Closing Speech by Meles Zenawi, PTA, Preference Trade Area, chairman and Ethiopian President, at the PTA summit in Kampala—live]

[Text] In view of the fact that the decisions in the consensus read out by Dr. Abd al-Majid have been raised after extensive consultations and discussions, I would now like to ask your excellencies to adopt these decisions and consensus by acclamation [applause]. Thank you. I will now make my closing statement.

Your Excellencies, heads of states and governments, Your Excellencies, heads of delegations, secretary general of the OAU, the under-secretary general of the United Nations and executive secretary of the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa], secretary general of the PTA, distinguished representatives of international organizations, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, we have now come to the conclusion of our summit and before I officially close the meeting I wish to express my gratitude to all of you for the cooperation I received during our deliberations and for your positive and constructive contributions. This has enabled us to conclude our business smoothly and successfully. Your presence here today, in spite of your many pressing national responsibilities, is a clear testimony of your commitment to the ideals of regional cooperation and integration. You have contributed to the birth of a higher level of association which now needs to be given all the support it needs.

Your Excellencies, allow me on behalf of my colleagues and indeed on my own behalf to express our sincere appreciations to the outgoing chairman of the authority His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, the government and people of Uganda for the warm hospitality accorded to us since our arrival in Kampala. May I take this opportunity to pay special tribute to the outgoing Chairman President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni for his commitment to the PTA and the readiness with which he placed his political talents to the resolution of many complex issues placed before him during his leadership of our organization this year.

Your Excellencies, you will no doubt agree with me that the phase we are moving into is a more challenging one. Last year we celebrated our first decade of existence as a Preferential Trade Area. We took stock of what we had achieved and what we could have achieved had we implemented all our decisions expeditiously. We also examined the potential that the future of our cooperation offers. This year during our authority meeting we reached consensus on the COMESA treaty which we signed.

The signing marks only the beginning of the process of transformation and the beginning of hard work which calls for higher commitment and resilience in dealing with the challenge that the common market will pose along the way. We must not lose the momentum. We must move forward by implementing outstanding decisions without further delay.

Your Excellencies, before I focus on the activities of the various sectors for the year 1994, allow me to draw the attention of the authority to the final communique we have just adopted.

We have agreed to concentrate initially on critical sectors likely to make an impact on growth, development and trade expansion. The critical sectors include: (a) The development of manufacturing sectors for the production of quality and competitive goods; (b) trade development promotion and facilitation to increase intra-PTA trade; and (c) the development of efficient and reliable transport and communications infrastructures; and (d) the development of agriculture for food security and self-sufficiency. Your Excellencies it is in this light that I view the 1994 work program.

1. On customs and trade, the major thrust of our activities will be:

(a) The publication of the pta tariffs as agreed at the 11th summit in January 1993 without further delay.

(b) The removal of remaining non-tariff barriers to intra-pta trade, and;

(c) The continuation and expansion of activities in trade facilitation and trade promotion include the organization of the 5th PTA fair in August 1994 in Maputo, Mozambique.

2. On monetary and financial cooperations—the thrust of our activities will be:

(a) Carry out immediately a study of the factors causing the decline in the use of the clearing house and uapta travellers' cheques, and;

(b) Implementation of activities of the monetary harmonization program.

3. On transport and communications and insurance, the focus of our activities will be:

(a) Finalization of the joint PTA-SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] study on harmonized road transit charges for those member states implementing the PTA road transit charge;

(b) Implementation of the programs on transport facilities such as advanced cargo information system and the development of Mpolungu port and to carry out the studies on shipping services and on the inter-connectivity of telecommunications networks.

(c) Follow up with member states that have not yet acceded to the agreement establishing the PTA-RE Insurance Company to do so, and;

(d) Appealing to the member states which are party to the PTA-RE [insurance company] agreement to take up shares allocated to them.

4. On industry, energy and environment, the focus of activities will be:

(a) Implementation of activities in the subsectors of metallurgy, engineering chemicals and agro-based and

building materials industries, as well as support programs for standardization in quality control, energy and the environment and industrial information.

(b) Support to the PTA leather and leather products institute in the implementation of its programs.

(c) Preparations for the investment forum for eastern and southern Africa due to be held in Lusaka from 17-21 January 1994.

(d) The implementation of activities under the PTA environmental plan of action, and;

(e) The implementation of activities under the integrated industrial development program.

5. On agriculture, the focus of activities will be:

(a) Preparation of comprehensive food security program.

(b) Carrying out a study on the harmonization of agricultural policies of PTA member states, and;

(c) Implementation of programs on livestock, fisheries, agro-industries and forestry development.

On legal matters, the thrust of activities will be:

(a) Follow up on the ratification of the COMESA treaty.

(b) Preparation of the necessary legal instruments for the various organs of COMESA.

(c) Implementation of a publicity program for the COMESA treaty in the member states and among the cooperating partners.

(d) Publication of the traders' and investors' guide arising from the study on PTA trade and investment laws, and;

(e) Review of the charter on multinational industrial enterprises to make it more attractive to investors.

On administrative matters, the focus will be to follow up with the member states on voluntary contributions to the PTA headquarters and possible commencement of the construction of the headquarters.

The joint PTA-SADCC study needs to be completed so that we can take the right and appropriate decision with regard to the two organizations.

Your Excellencies, the year 1993 was a very difficult year for many of our countries mainly because of the economic problems that our countries are facing. As a result, contributions to the PTA secretariat annual budget by the member states proved problematic in most cases.

However it is not possible to implement the programs I have outlined above without the necessary resources. I am therefore compelled to implore all of us to pay our contributions to the PTA budget promptly and those in arrears should also clear them so that the secretariat can implement the work program. I wish also to make an

appeal to the international community to further assist in the implementation of our programs and projects.

Your Excellencies, heads of states and delegations, we cannot overlook the significant role that political factors play either in speeding up or in retarding our efforts towards expanding trade among our countries and in making progress towards the gradual integration of our economies. Durable peace and stability continue to elude some of our member states. The latest example is Burundi. In Somalia, we have yet to ensure that the momentum is kept so that peace is restored in that country and national reconciliation is achieved. The problem in Somalia demonstrates the degree to which consultations among regional countries and neighboring states could play a decisive role in assisting so that realistic and workable approaches are adopted in the search for political solutions to problems faced by member states. The same could be said about the role played by regional countries with respect to the problems in Rwanda.

We members of the PTA, as well as the members of OAU in general, should be able to play the lead role in the search for solutions for political problems and for problems of peace and stability affecting our region and our continent in general. No one is affected more by lack and peace and stability in our regions than the countries of the regions in which these problems obtained [as heard]. No one can claim to have a better insight into the complex issues that underlie the political problems in our region than we the countries that are closer to (?attend them).

It is therefore both in the interests of the countries that are affected by lack of peace as well as the states belonging to the same region as well as Africa as a whole that African solutions are sought for problems affecting some of our countries.

We cannot and we should not accept efforts that seek to put us on the sideline with respect to problems with which we are directly or indirectly affected, especially when we realize fully that such efforts are most likely to complicate these problems even further when our inputs are disregarded.

It is impossible to realize the goals we have set for ourselves in the treaty establishing the common market unless we manage to create conditions for durable peace and stability in our region. Economic growth and development, the expansion of trade and business require a climate of peace for their realization. Therefore, we members of the PTA should do everything possible to ensure that these conditions are created in our region and the best way to this is through strengthening our political cooperation. That is why it is absolutely essential that we see to it that the level of mutual understanding and mutual trust is enhanced among the member states of the PTA. This is vital for the political efforts which we would be required to make together to

address problems in our region and it is also an indispensable ingredient for attaining the goals we have set for ourselves in establishing the common market.

With these few remarks, let me wish you all a prosperous and productive 1994, as well as a safe journey back to your respective countries. I appeal to my colleagues who have not yet signed the COMESA treaty to do so as soon as possible and to those who have signed to start the process of ratification immediately so that all of us would have ratified the treaty by the time we meet next year.

I now have the honor and pleasure to declare the 12th meeting of the PTA authority formally closed. I thank you. [applause]

PTA Issues Summit Final Communiqué

EA0711165593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1031 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, summit in Kampala on 6 November; read by Dr. Abd al-Majid Husayn, Ethiopian minister of external economic cooperation—live]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, President Meles Zenawi, Excellencies, Heads of State and Government, OAU Secretary General, Under Secretary General of the United Nations and executive secretary of Economic Commission for Africa [ECA]; PTA Secretary General, leaders of delegations, honorable ministers, distinguished observers, members of the diplomatic community, ladies and gentlemen:

I would like now, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, to read the decisions and consensus and, as incoming chairman of the Council of Ministers, I'll take the first part which is the treaty establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, COMESA.

The treaty establishing the COMESA was signed on 5 November 1993 by heads of state and government including plenipotentiaries from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The treaty is open for signature for the following member states, most of which were not present at the meeting: Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Seychelles, Somalia and Zimbabwe.

The 12th meeting of the authority considered the report of the 19th meeting of the Council of Ministers relating to sectoral programs, namely customs and trade, monetary cooperation, transport and communications, industry, energy and environment, agriculture, legal matters as well as administrative and budgetary matters as indicated below. The report of the council as summarized below was submitted by the outgoing chairman of the council, Honorable Richard Kaijuka, minister of trade and industry of the Republic of Uganda.

In the sector of customs and trade, the authority noted with concern that, with the exception of Sudan, no

member state had published the PTA tariffs by applying a single reduction rate for all products produced and traded within the sub-region and urged all member states, except those which have derogation, to publish the PTA tariffs as agreed at the 11th summit in January 1993 without further delay.

The authority also noted with satisfaction that some member states had liberalized their import licensing and foreign exchange allocation and that most of the member states had embarked on liberalizing import licensing and foreign exchange allocation as well as dismantling other non-tariff barriers. The authority urged that the remaining non-tariff barriers to intra-PTA trade be dismantled immediately. The authority noted that the study on intra-PTA trade had revealed that trade among member states had been growing at annual average rate of 8.8 percent from 1985 to 1991.

However, there was considerable potential for further growth in intra-PTA trade if member states implemented all measures identified by the study. The authority endorsed the decision of the council regarding measures to be taken to rapidly increase intra-PTA trade. The authority noted also that the PTA had already removed the difficult provisions from the PTA rules of origin, and had streamlined the rest to facilitate the expansion of intra-PTA trade and investment and further noted progress in the implementation of [sentence] and [word indistinct] and the preparations for the fifth trade fair scheduled for August 1994 in Maputo, Mozambique.

On monetary and financial co-operation, the authority reaffirmed its commitment to the use of the clearing house and UAPTA [Unit of Account of the PTA] travelers' checks and urged monetary authorities and commercial banks to enhance cooperation by increasing the use of UAPTA travelers' checks. The authority directed the secretariat to carry out a study immediately on the factors causing the decline in the use of the clearing house and the UAPTA travelers' checks and to recommend the strategies for reversing the decline and directed the PTA bank, commercial banks, and central banks to widely advertise the use of the clearing house and the UAPTA travelers' checks.

In transport, communications and insurance the authority noted that the joint PTA-South African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] study on harmonized road transit charges was under way and urged those member states that accepted to implement the PTA road transit charges of \$8 per 100 kms for all heavy goods vehicles with more than three axles and articulated vehicles, and \$3 per 100 kms up to three axles without trailer to do so immediately. The authority urged Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Namibia to start using the customs transit declaration documents. The authority noted the programs on transport facilitation, the advance cargo information system and the development of Mpolungu Port in Zambia, the study on shipping services and telecommunications inter-connectivity

networks study. The authority noted the status of the implementation of the yellow cards scheme and endorsed the decisions of the council and the bureau to improve the smooth implementation of the regional third party motor vehicle insurance scheme, and having noted the status of the PTA Reinsurance Company [PTA-RE] and the satisfactory progress it had achieved during the first year of its operations. The authority also: 1) urged the PTA-RE member states to take appropriate measures to facilitate the compulsory registrations to the PTA-RE Insurance Company; 2) decided that all member states who had signed the agreement establishing the PTA-RE should take measures to take up their share allocated to them to pay fully their share capital subscription without delay; and 3) urged Ethiopia, Eritrea, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles and Swaziland to sign the PTA-RE agreement.

In the field of industry, energy and environment, Mr. Chairman, the authority noted progress on implementation activities in the subsectors of metallurgy, engineering, chemicals, agro-based and building materials industries, as well as support programs on standardization and quality control, energy and environment and industrial information. With regard to the implementation of the programs of PTA leather and leather products institute was concerned with lack of support and of the institution and urged all the member states to pay their contributions. [sentence as heard] The authority also noted with appreciation the preparations towards a major investment forum for eastern and southern Africa to realize the potential of the private sector, due to be held in Lusaka from 17 to 21 January 1994, and urged all member states to fully participate in this event. The authority noted with appreciation progress made in the implementation of the environmental plan of action. The authority noted that an integrated industrial development program had been prepared to facilitate balanced sectoral and regional industrial development.

In the agricultural sector, the authority noted that the preparation of a comprehensive PTA food security program was under way with the establishment of the disaster relief fund as one of the major components. The authority noted that a study on the harmonization of agricultural policies of PTA member states would commence in December 1993. The authority noted the progress made in resource mobilization to implement programs on livestock, fisheries, agro-industry, and forestry development.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, the authority urged also member states to take immediate steps to ratify the treaty in order for it to enter into force. The authority urged member states to publicize and sensitize the COMESA treaty in their countries and directed the secretariat to prepare the necessary legal instruments for the various organs of COMESA. The authority directed also the secretariat to launch a publicity program for the COMESA treaty in the member states and among the cooperating partners. The authority noted progress on the study on PTA trade and investment laws and directed that the

charger on multinational industrial enterprises be reviewed to make it more attractive to investors.

On cooperation with our development partners. Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, the authority noted with satisfaction the efforts of the secretariat to mobilize donor funding to support PTA programs.

On peace and security: The authority, considering the question of peace and security in the region and its impact on regional economic cooperation and integration, it recalled its decision of the 11th meeting which congratulated the people of Angola for holding free and fair elections and strongly condemned UNITA for stubbornly being defiant in accepting the election results, as a result of which Angola was thrown back into another carnage of human life destruction and genocide in Angola. The authority reiterated its appeal to all countries supporting UNITA to stop such support and refrain from perpetrating the genocide of the Angolan people and to help in instituting lasting peace in Angola. The authority noted exploratory talks held recently in Lusaka, Zambia under the auspices of the U.N. to which the government of Angola and UNITA sent delegations. The meeting affirmed the support for the U.N. secretary general and his envoy to Angola in their efforts to resolve the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework accord of the past, and urged all member states to fully support the implementation of the OAU initiatives and the U.N. resolutions on this matter.

The authority further noted with appreciation the recent signing of the peace agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwanda Patriotic Front, RPF, on 4 August 1993 in Arusha, Tanzania. The authority specially thanked H.E. [His Excellency] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, the leaders of the region and the oau for their role in reaching this accord. The authority noted with appreciation that this agreement was one of the achievements within the framework of the African cooperation. The authority appealed to all parties to work arduously to implement the peace accord for lasting peace in Rwanda and the region. The authority further appealed to member states to strongly support the efforts of the OAU and the U.N. to ensure the smooth implementation of the accord.

It further noted with grave concern the continuing political and military confusion in the Somalia crisis and urged the U.N. to stick to its original mandate of bringing all the warring factions of Somalia together to resolve the conflict for a lasting peace. The authority noted with great appreciation the role played by H.E. President Meles Zenawi and other PTA leaders to solve the seemingly intractable situation in Somalia and hoped all parties in the conflict would fully cooperate to spare the people of Somalia further genocide and carnage.

It also noted with grave concern the recent failed military coup that took place in Burundi which culminated in the tragic assassination of the truly and democratically elected president of Burundi H.E. the late Melchior Ndayaye,

some of his ministers and the loss of thousands of innocent lives. It condemned in no uncertain terms the violation of democratic and human rights of the people of Burundi. It called upon the army and all parties concerned to stop immediately the wanton massacre of innocent people. It further appealed to PTA member states to use their good offices and in cooperation with the OAU and the U.N. to stop this wanton destruction of human lives and work in hard and in good time to reinstate law and order in Burundi. A resolution was adopted by the authority to this effect and this has been circulated.

The authority noted with appreciation the continued efforts of President Moi, leaders of the region and the international community to find a lasting solution to the problem of southern Sudan and urged them to continue this effort. They further called for all factions in the conflict to quickly negotiate an end to the crisis.

The authority also noted with appreciation the efforts taken by H.E. Joaquim Chissano towards securing lasting peace in Mozambique. It urged all parties in the Mozambican conflict to continue the peace process and cooperate with the U.N. in an effort to bring about lasting peace and spare the people of that country further intolerable sufferings.

The authority again expressed its appreciation of the efforts by a number of the region's leaders to help to bring about peace in Mozambique. The PTA authority reiterated its support to the implementation of the general peace agreement and to the national reconstruction of Mozambique.

The authority welcomed the initiative towards the peaceful democratization process in South Africa and the process of establishing a transitional executive council, a multi-party and multi-racial cabinet with genuine powers to guide the non-racial elections leading to a government of national unity in April 1994. The authority highly commended Mr. Nelson Mandela of the ANC and Mr. Frederik de Klerk, the state president for reaching this important historic and political convergence and congratulated them on the Nobel Peace Prize award.

The authority further applauded the decision of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to take part in the forthcoming democratic elections and hoped that the elections would be free and fair and conducted in a peaceful atmosphere without intimidation and violence. The authority looked forward to welcoming a democratic South Africa into the family nations in COMESA in the near future.

On the secretariat: The authority re-appointed Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika as secretary general for a further term of four years from January 1995 and congratulated him.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, the authority agreed to concentrate on critical sectors likely to make an impact on growth, development and trade for concentration in the initial years as clearly identified in the trade and development strategy so that each and every member state of COMESA can derive relative

benefits and advantages from the common market. The critical areas should include the following:

(1) Greater industrialization of manufacturing in all areas for the production of quality and competitive goods.

(2) Trade development promotion and facilitation to increase intra-PTA trade.

(3) The development of cheaper and more reliable efficient transport and communication infrastructures especially in efficient regional railway networks for the transportation of heavy and bulky goods.

(4) And the development of agriculture for food security and self-sufficiency. In these regards the authority directed the secretariat to organize and hold donors' conferences to mobilize funds to implement some of these critical programmes.

The 12th summit was, I think I am going to leave this part, and since this was the final communique, I will leave those elements to H.E. the chairman and with that, thank you [applause].

Treaty Disbands PTA, Establishes Regional Common Market

MB0611201993 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Leaders of 15 eastern and southern African countries have signed a treaty in Kampala to establish a common market by the year 2000, after hours of bargaining. But Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe refused to sign, saying the relationship between the Common Market for East and Southern Africa, Comesa, and the Southern African Development Community, SADC, had not been clarified. His objection disrupted the summit yesterday of the 18-member Preferential Trade Area [PTA], a regional free trade organization now disbanded and reformed as Comesa.

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni said experts were studying the relationship between the two organizations. South Africa, which has been asked to join Comesa after multiracial elections planned for next year, sent observers to the summit.

Comesa Secretary General Bingu Mutharika told the summit that the decision to establish a common market would help member countries achieve balanced growth and development. The treaty listed Comesa's aims as helping national economies overcome structural economic weaknesses such as a low rate of capital accumulation, insufficient industrial development, and underdevelopment in agriculture, transport, and communications.

Heads of State Sign Agreement

EA0511200393 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Excerpt] A treaty establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, COMESA, has been signed by the heads of state and delegations who attended the opening of the third summit of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] authority in Kampala. The function took place this afternoon at the Uganda International Conference Center, shortly before official opening of the PTA summit. A total number of 15 out of 23 member states signed the treaty. They include: Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Rwanda, the Sudan, Zambia, Malawi, Swaziland, Mauritius, Madagascar, Eritrea, Lesotho and Namibia.

Member countries which did not sign the COMESA treaty were either not around or were not yet ready to sign the treaty. The summit also elected President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia the new PTA chairman for the year 1993-94, with Mozambique as the vice chairman [sentence as heard]. The outgoing PTA chairman President Museveni announced in his opening speech that [there was] a general consensus in support of the treaty by member countries, and noted that those member countries who did not get a chance to sign today would do so later. President Museveni welcomed Eritrea, Seychelles, Madagascar as new members of the PTA, who had earlier ratified the treaty. [passage omitted]

Zimbabwe Rejects Agreement

AB0611154593 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Kampala, Oct 6 (AFP)—Leaders of 15 eastern and southern African countries have signed a treaty here to establish a common market by the year 2000 after hours of bargaining. But Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe refused to sign, saying the relationship between the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development and Coordinating Conference (SADEC) had not been clarified.

His objection disrupted the summit Friday of the 18-member Preferential Trade Area (PTA), a regional free trade organisation now disbanded and reformed as COMESA. But the other leaders decided to go ahead anyway and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni said experts were studying the relationship between the two organisations.

South Africa, which has been asked to join COMESA after multiracial elections planned next year, sent observers to the summit, attended by 10 heads of state and senior officials from another six nations.

COMESA secretary-general Bingu Mutharika told the summit that the decision to establish a common market would help member countries "achieve balanced growth and development."

The treaty listed COMESA's aims as helping national economies overcome structural economic weaknesses such as a slow rate of capital accumulation, insufficient industrial development and underdevelopment in agriculture, transport and communications.

Mutharika said COMESA would try new strategies to boost regional trade and solve economic problems. He said 11 years' experience with the PTA had shown that countries in the region could not produce adequate goods that could be traded in the international market at competitive prices. COMESA, he added, will encourage private enterprise to operate in a competitive environment to produce high quality goods. He urged member countries to abandon reliance on exports of primary agricultural products and instead to transform them into finished goods. "This is the only way to minimise external economic destabilisation resulting from the decline and fluctuations in prices of primary commodity exports to industrialised countries," Mutharika said.

The summit, responding to last month's failed coup in Burundi which sparked tribal massacres, called for peace in the region and urged individual countries to end conflicts. The leaders observed a minute of silence for Burundi's president Melchior Ndadaye, assassinated during the coup attempt.

President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said the peace process in his country was irreversible and made a passionate appeal to RENAMO to stop what he called its "inconsistencies" in the negotiating process.

Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi blamed violence in Africa on policies dictated from abroad.

"We should know that the destiny of Africa is in the hands of the Africans," said Moi, 69, the elder statesman in the group. "Some of us appear to suffer from inferiority complexes when it comes to dealing with the whites."

COMESA brings together a population of 270 million people, nearly half of Africa's population, with a gross national product of about 250 billion dollars a year.

Eritrea, Seychelles and Madagascar, which were not PTA members, have joined COMESA. The other members are Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Summit Leaders Discuss Sudanese Peace Process

EA0611175593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, who is also chairman of the IGADD [Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development] sub-committee on the Sudanese conflict resolution, today met with members of his sub-committee: Presidents Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia and Isayas Afewerki of Eritrea. The meeting, held in Kampala this morning, was a

follow-up of the one they held in Addis Ababa during the recent IGADD summit when the four were mandated to help seek lasting peace in the Sudan.

President Moi briefed his colleagues on the contacts he made with various southern Sudanese groups and the Sudanese Government. The four leaders then exchanged views on various issues pertaining to the problem.

Earlier President Moi and President Museveni held bilateral talks during which they emphasised the need for closer cooperation between the two countries in all areas of development. In this regard, they instructed ministers from the two countries to have frequent contacts and consultations for closer understanding of the peoples of the two countries. They particularly instructed ministers in charge of trade to ensure that this area was given the impetus it deserved for the common good of the two countries. The two leaders also reaffirmed their commitments to the East African cooperation. [passage omitted]

RSA Government, Inkatha Receive Observer Status at Summit

MB0611113093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] A South African Government delegation and Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party were given observer status at the signing of a regional trade treaty in Kampala, Uganda, by 15 African leaders. South Africa was represented by the director general for trade and industry, Dr. Stef Naude. The treaty calls for a common market in which South Africa will eventually play a leading role. However, delegates agreed that conflicts on the continent will have to end before a common market could come into being.

IFP Denies Buthelezi Agreed to Elections at PTA Summit

MB0611162893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1502 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 6 SAPA—The Preferential Trade Area [PTA] summit in Uganda, in a communique released in Kampala, has applauded a decision by Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to take part in next year's elections in South Africa, Zimbabwe's national news agency ZIANA reported on Saturday. The communique also expressed the hope that the elections would be free and fair and be conducted in a peaceful atmosphere without intimidation and violence.

The PTA summit is attended by more than 24 heads of African states and was addressed by Chief Buthelezi on Saturday. A statement of his address released to SAPA in Johannesburg made no mention of Inkatha's participation in the elections.

Asked about the Ziana report, IFP Central Committee member Walter Felgate told SAPA the IFP's position on the elections remained unchanged: the IFP would not

take part in elections for a constituent assembly and two-phased transition. Mr Felgate refused to comment further on the report, saying he would first have to consult with Chief Buthelezi.

According to the statement released to SAPA, Mr Buthelezi on Saturday told the summit that the IFP fully supported South Africa's inclusion in the Preferential Trade Area, but that more pressing domestic issues would have to be dealt before full attention could be given to co-operation and integration in Africa.

ZIANA reported the summit had urged member countries to speedily ratify the treaty of the Community for Eastern and Southern African States [Comesa].

The Comesa treaty was signed in the Ugandan capital on Friday by 15 member countries. Five others, including Zimbabwe, did not sign the treaty but indicated that they would do so at a later date. The major objectives of Comesa are the elimination of non-tariff barriers by the year 2000 and increasing intra-PTA trade.

On peace and security, the PTA authority appealed to all countries supporting Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement to "stop such support and refrain from perpetrating the genocide of the Angolan people," and to help bring peace to that strife-torn country.

"The authority also noted with appreciation the recent signing of the peace agreement between the government of Rwanda and the Rwanda Patriotic Front in Arusha, Tanzania.

"The summit also noted with great concern the continuing political and military confusion in the Somalia crisis and urged the United Nations to stick to its

original mandate of bringing all the warring factions of the Somali conflict together for lasting peace."

The summit participants expressed "grave concern" at the recent failed military coup in Burundi which culminated in the massacre of president-elect, Melchior Ndayaye, some of his ministers and thousands of citizens.

The communique also urged all parties to the Mozambican and South African conflicts to continue the peace process through multi-party and multi-racial elections.

African Leaders Depart Summit After Signing Treaty

Zimbabwean, Botswana Leaders Leave

EA0611125093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0400 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Excerpt] After signing the treaty establishing the Common Market for East and Southern Africa [COMESA] and attending the opening of 12th summit meeting of the preferential trade area, PTA, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and the vice president of Botswana, Mr. Mogae, left for home last night. [passage omitted]

Presidents Isayas, Meles, al-Bashir Leave

EA0711130593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Summary] President Meles Zenawi of the transitional Government of Ethiopia and President 'Umar al-Bashir of Sudan have left for home this morning after attending the 12th PTA [Preferential Trade Area] summit which ended in Kampala yesterday. President Isayas Afewerki of Eritrea also left for home last night after attending.

Burundi

Prime Minister Meets Cabinet; Opposition Lodges Protest

AB0811190093 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 8 Nov 93

[By Annie Thomas]

[Text] Bujumbura, Nov 8 (AFP)—Burundi's government on Monday announced that assassinated President Melchior Ndadaye will be buried on November 29, after its first meeting on Burundi soil since the abortive coup that killed him. Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi met with some 15 ministers and aides at a hotel closed to the public on the outskirts of Bujumbura, where they are residing under close protection by Burundi and French special forces.

Kinigi had said on October 31 that the country's first president from the Hutu majority, slain by the Tutsi-dominated army on October 21, would be buried "in about 10 days."

But the government waited longer, partly for what officials called technical reasons and partly because of a wave of ethnic massacres that swept the small highland nation after the coup bid.

Ndadaye will be buried at his residence following a funeral service at the capital's Regina Mundi cathedral, after two days when the coffins of the president and aides killed with him will be laid in state at Bujumbura stadium to allow Burundis to pay their last respects.

Government spokesman Jean-Marie Ngendahayo said that the ministers had on Monday discussed developments in the provinces of the central African country.

Surviving cabinet members went into hiding in foreign missions after the coup, fearing for their lives and expressing doubts about the loyalty of the troops, but the last of them left the French embassy on Sunday.

"Things are getting better, but there are still problems of theft and pillage," blamed particularly on troops on leave or retired soldiers, he said.

Apart from some 600,000 Burundis who have fled to neighbouring countries, thousands of people remain displaced within the country, Ngendahayo said. Many Tutsis have gone to army camps to shelter under military protection, fearing reprisals after the slaughter, he added.

Burundi's political opposition leaders strongly protested at a press conference on Monday at accusations made by government members after the coup, who blamed it on the formerly sole, ruling Union for National Progress (UPRONA) party, in opposition since multi-party polls this year.

Such charges had had catastrophic effects across the country, where UPRONA supporters, mainly the traditionally ruling Tutsis, but also Hutus, were attacked and massacred after the coup, opposition representatives said.

"It was a matter of taking advantage of the confusion to liquidate UPRONA", Jean-Baptiste Manwangari, a member of the party's central committee, told journalists. It is not known how many people lost their lives, but estimates are in the thousands. Opposition leaders unanimously condemned the coup attempt and declared that they had at no time given their blessing to the short-lived "public salvation committee" set up by the putschists.

About 15 Burundi soldiers have been arrested and accused of participating in the coup bid, but not all the plotters have been identified.

In another development, the president of the constitutional court, Gerard Nyungeko, told AFP that the court had on Monday officially recognised "the vacancy in the post of president of the republic." Under the constitution, new elections should be held not later than three months after such a "vacancy" has been declared, except in the event of "force majeure."

The interim presidency will be held by the government in a collegial capacity, Nyungeko said, because the constitutional successor, the speaker of parliament, was also killed in the coup.

Nyungeko said the government was likely shortly to raise the question of "force majeure," adding that "it is difficult today to give a timetable" for a new election. "I don't believe anybody has yet properly assessed the dramatic situation in the interior of the country," he added.

Former President Blames Rwanda for Current Crisis

EA0511132593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Excerpts] The former president of Burundi, Mr. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, has, in his first official statement, reacted to the putsch that took place in Burundi on 21 October by condemning the armed takeover. After firmly dissociating himself from the action of the army, Mr. Bagaza appealed for a return to calm and recognition of the constitutional authorities.

According to Mr. Bagaza, the fact of his name being cited by the instigators of the coup arises from mere intoxication, aimed, according to him, at confusing the issue and making the coup successful. The former president also, and I quote, strongly condemned political forces, and these are his own words, who indulged in massacres and in some communes exterminated the entire Tutsi population [like all presidents before Ndadaye, Bagaza is a Tutsi]. [passage omitted]

However, he suggested that the ministers recruit their own security agents until security is restored and the crisis of trust has passed.

The former Burundi president blamed Rwanda for what is happening in Burundi. In order to deal with its internal position, the Rwandan Government had called for rebellion and civil war in Burundi, according to Bagaza. Many people lost their lives because of problems that did not concern them, the former president said.

Finally, the former president declared that he will not mount a coup d'etat tomorrow, nor will he be candidate for the top job the day after tomorrow.

Cameroon

Government Frees 32 Opposition Activists

AB0511115093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] In Cameroon, the government-opposition arm-twisting match has turned in favor of the opposition after the release of 32 opposition activists. Thirty-two activists of the main opposition party in Cameroon, the Social Democratic Front [SDF], were freed yesterday, together with five reporters, following a meeting yesterday morning between Joseph Owona, secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic, and French Ambassador Gilles Vidal.

The activists and reporters were arrested on 3 November when SDF Chairman John Fru Ndi was preparing to hold a news conference at the headquarters of another opposition party. John Fru Ndi, who was slightly injured during the police intervention, took refuge at the Netherlands Embassy in Yaounde. The Cameroon authorities have assured John Fru Ndi that he can return to his town, Bamenda, without hindrance.

Concerning this news conference, one may recall that the opposition criticized the government over the incident. Here is the Cameroon Government's stand given by Augustin Kouomegni Kontchou, minister of state in charge of communication, talking to Patrick Biban.

[Begin Kontchou recording] I must tell you that the opposition's accusations are totally false. In Yaounde yesterday, Fru Ndi and some other persons tried to create trouble with the security forces who they stoned along the road from Singa to Central Yaounde, around Hotel Imperial or Hotel Prestige. The policemen, who initially tolerated all this, eventually decided to disperse this violent demonstration, which is normal because I believe violent demonstrations are not tolerated in any country.

When the security forces tried to disperse the demonstration Fru Ndi escaped to a foreign embassy. We then realized that the whole affair was organized. Fru Ndi has been at that embassy since yesterday and nobody knows why he is there. I hope he will come out the way he went in, even without our knowing what he is negotiating or preparing there but that is his problem. For our part, we are surprised at all the row in the media over an insignificant incident or a staged acrobatic display of this kind. [end recording]

Security Minister Denies SDF Leader Threatened

AB0611101393 Paris AFP in French 1959 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Yaounde, 5 Nov (AFP)—In an interview published on 5 November, Jean Fochive, secretary of state for internal security, denied that the police had threatened the life of John Fru Ndi, chairman of the Social Democratic Front [SDF], when they moved in on 3 November to disperse an unauthorized SDF demonstration. "Mr. Fru Ndi violated the regulations on 3 November. The prefect of Mfoundi, a district in Yaounde, had banned his rally. The law is for all Cameroonians," Mr. Fochive stated.

The chairman of the leading radical opposition party not represented in Parliament wanted to stage a protest rally in Yaounde on the occasion of the first anniversary of Biya's inauguration in November 1992. The radical opposition has not acknowledged Biya's election, arguing that John Fru Ndi is the true winner of the October 1992 presidential election. The banned meeting was dispersed by the police, who arrested some 30 SDF activists, including five journalists. [passage omitted]

Mr. Fru Ndi said he would only leave the capital after his supporters had been released. They were released late on 4 October. It has been learned that Philippe Che, who is close to Fru Ndi, was arrested at his residence on 3 November but was released following mediation by French Ambassador Gilles Vidal.

Chad

Prime Minister Comments on Priorities, Previous Cabinet

AB0811171093 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Summary from poor reception] "The election of a new transition prime minister is still in the news. It is Dr. Nouradeen Kassire Koumakoye who was elected to succeed Dr. Fidel Moungar whose government was overthrown by a no-confidence vote from the Higher Transitional Council [CST] on 28 October. Dr. Koumakoye was elected after five rounds of voting to the detriment of his challenger, Elie Romba. What are the priorities of the government Dr. Koumakoye will head, especially since the transition in Chad has only six months left? Let us listen to the new prime minister:

[Begin recording] "In my opinion, I think that the top priority is to rule the country in serenity, peace, and security in order to organize the elections. That is the top priority. But to achieve this objective, the necessary framework should be put in place, in other words, we need an institutional framework. All that can be done if we are willing to, and I believe that there will be no problems." "The second priority is speeding up the reorganization of the Army to create a climate of peace and security in the [word indistinct]." We will need to negotiate with the armed opposition so that through dialogue we can settle our differences and advance

together. "The third priority concerns the social sector and Chadians themselves. (If we succeed) in solving the salary problem the state will function. The state is not functioning because people are not paid and are therefore not working." It is a pity, and this is why everyone's contribution is needed. "This is not only a government problem. We should try to solve this problem with everyone's contribution, that is, with the assistance of Chadians and our friends." The fourth priority is to create awareness among Chadians on the need for love so that the prevailing hatred can stop and make way for friendship among the country's officials who have a significant role to play. Another priority is to make the president of the Republic, the government, and the CST work in harmony. "As a CST member, I will always consult with this body in carrying out my mission. I will always consult with the president of the Republic to create a serene climate." [end recording]

"Dr. Koumakoye was a member of the two governments headed by Fidel Moungar. He was minister of communication and then minister of justice in the Moungar government. Let us listen to him airing his views on that government."

[Begin recording] There was lack of dynamism at government level and absence of consultations with the president. In short, there was no coordination of activities. When a government's activities are well coordinated, this makes things easier. [end recording]

Congo

Prime Minister Receives Opposition Leader, OAU Envoy

AB081170593 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1500 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Text] Mr. Jacques Joachim Yhombi-Opango, the prime minister and head of the government, granted two audiences this morning to Mr. Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya, the vice chairman of the Union for Democratic Renewal and Mr. Mamadou Ba, the OAU envoy. Discussions with Mr. Thystere-Tchicaya centered on the confused situation that has been reigning in some districts of Brazzaville for the past few days. The two men discussed ways and means of finding a solution to the current political crisis.

For his part, the OAU special envoy Mamadou Ba went to brief the head of state on OAU secretary general's (?support) to help ease the current tense political situation. He said that the question now is to save what remains of national harmony in Congo and patch up the shreds of understanding.

President Calls For End to Violence, Greater Media Access

AB0811220093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1030 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] The head of state said today that the current crisis has nothing to do with politics.

[Begin President Pascal Lissouba recording] Our current (?problems) have nothing to do with politics. One should make no mistake. We are chasing gangs of bandits who are on drugs and are armed by a cartel of idle and unoccupied people. How could anyone, even for a second, put a political spin on what is happening today since each one of the political groups solemnly swore that they had no war weapons in their possession, and that as far as they were concerned, the institutions of the Republic should assume all their responsibilities and function normally.

The acts of violence that continue to be perpetrated have overstepped the bounds of horror and are beyond everything Congo has ever experienced in loathsome and disgraceful acts. These are individual acts and so-called punitive expeditions perpetrated by outlaws against predetermined targets. They kill their victims in cold blood. This horror oversteps the bounds of the humanly acceptable. It is against our traditions, our culture, and dignity as free men.

It is in this context that the security forces have pledged—with all the means at their disposal—to ensure the necessary conditions for a lasting peace, without which Congo cannot get down to work, promote its development, and ensure its prosperity. It conjures up the terrible acts perpetrated in June 1993. However, I am telling the men and women who are afflicted that the sufferings they accept with resignation—the elite, cadres, and the youth who carry the hope of the entire continent—that in no way does the end, regardless of what it will achieve, justify the means that have been used since June 1993. [end recording]

The head of state appealed to all Congolese people from all walks of life, notably the parliamentarians:

[Begin Lissouba recording] Right now, I first of all call on the Parliament, the political parties; our youths who have been deceived and who are being slowly killed; the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court, the gendarmes, the Armed Forces, and the government to help solve the situation. I myself am committed to that task. I am calling on the members of Parliament, which is the sole forum where political debate is allowed, to tackle two priority issues. The first is related to the decentralization policy that will enable us to rapidly put in place the necessary structures to build our regions and constituencies and to let democracy express itself in order to achieve development in our country as stipulated in our Constitution.

The second priority is related to the instruments needed in a law-abiding state, which includes the creation of a

media council. I will personally ask the council, as soon as it becomes functional, to study and define the modalities for access of all active forces to state media. For example, I would like to see each of the political organizations represented at the National Assembly, benefit from air time on radio and television; for them to broadcast their messages and inform their activists while still respecting the laws and rules of the Republic.

Therefore, I hereby call on leaders of all political parties to join me in putting an end to this mindless violence that they seem to be fanning, and assure them that this violence is destroying our country, its youth, and its future. I shall remain vigilant, attentive, and sensitive to their sincerity or lack of sincerity, and to the suggestions they may be willing to make. [end recording]

Equatorial Guinea

Democratic Countries Urged Not To Send Election Observers

AB0811145593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] The international community and the EC have heeded the call of the Union for Democracy and Social Development [UDDS] so Equatorial Guinea will not receive any financial and material assistance from the EC and the international community during the current electoral process in the country. Opposition UDDS has reiterated its request to all democratic countries not to send observers to Equatorial Guinea's 21 November legislative elections. The request was contained in a statement made this morning by (Aquilio Nguema Onatcham), organizing secretary of UDDS, which is also UDDS Secretary General Antonio Sibacha's party, in a telephone conversation with Raphael Mbadinga.

[Begin (Onatcham) recording] It is not seven opposition parties that will be participating in the upcoming legislative elections. It is rather some individuals who have joined President Obiang Nguema in order to give a semblance of plurality to the legislative elections. We therefore reaffirm that the problem is entirely the same and that President Obiang Nguema must take into account all the political tendencies in the country. We do

not want an isolationist policy because this will bring uncertainty to our country's future.

The president does not want to accept the opposition's demands, which are: The legalization of all parties, the holding of a sovereign national conference of national reconciliation, and the legalization of the free press and labor unions. There is also a climate of terror in the country. You definitely know that recently all opponents were blocked in Malabo in order to prevent them from going to the mainland to sensitize their activists. This is the environment within which the legislative elections are going to be held. We reiterate that they will lead to nothing so we therefore urge the international community not to support this process, and not to send observers to these elections since it will be of no use at all. [end recording]

Gabon

Mamboundou Demands Dispensation To Contest Elections

AB0811161693 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Excerpts] The Gabonese political parties are very busy and the campaign for the 5 December presidential election is in full swing. Yesterday—the third day—was characterized by a meeting held in the afternoon by many civilian associations under the chairmanship of Edmond Okemvele, the president of the Economic and Social Council. This meeting was held to define a strategy to support President Omar Bongo's candidacy. [passage omitted] Meanwhile Pierre Mamboundou of the Gabonese People Union [UPG] also held a rally yesterday, which is to be followed with a peaceful march today to demand a dispensation in order to contest the presidential elections.

[Begin Mamboundou recording] Since the authorities have decided to exclude me, I would like to count on all of you in order to obtain this dispensation. Each Gabonese has the right to contest the presidential elections. Each one of you is an element of victory, each one of you is an element of commitment, each one of you must tour every street of Libreville and all the provinces to try to mobilize the maximum number of people in order to obtain the dispensation so that UPG can have its own candidate at last. [end recording]

Eritrea

President Isayas Returns From PTA Summit

EA0711210593 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1605 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] President Isayas Afewerki has returned home today after attending the 12th Preferential Trade Association [PTA] member countries heads of states meeting held in Uganda, Kampala. President Isayas was received by Mr. Ramadan Muhammad Nur, minister for local government and other high-ranking officials on arrival at Asmara international airport.

Ethiopia

President Meles Returns From PTA Summit

EA0711175093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1000 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] President Meles Zenawi arrived in Addis Ababa at 1200 today after a visit to Kenya and Uganda. Prime Minister Tamirat Layne and other officials received him on his arrival.

Meles Announces Agreement Reached With Uganda

EA0711222093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Excerpts] President Meles Zenawi stated that Ethiopia and Uganda have reached an agreement on the usage of the Nile River. President Meles said this at a news conference on arrival at Bole International Airport [Addis Ababa] today, after attending the 12th PTA [Preferential Trade Area] member countries heads of states summit held in Uganda, Kampala. Teferi Legese has the details:

[Begin Teferi recording] President Meles, when asked if the agreement reached between Ethiopia and Uganda on the usage of the Nile River would annoy Egypt, replied that the aim of the agreement is to strengthen friendship with countries sharing the Nile River, as well as to be fair in the usage of the Nile River. President Meles went on to say that it would not be proper to be annoyed with such a fair idea, and noted that it is very difficult to negotiate if there is anyone who is annoyed with fairness and justice.

President Meles, in his arrival statement at Bole International Airport, noted that the objective of the PTA when it was established was to achieve a common market inside of 10 years, and said that, based on the decisions it has made, it has achieved a common market.

He went on to say that, although we cannot say that the PTA has fulfilled everything needed to achieve a common market, he noted that activities are under way to fulfill whatever is needed to achieve a common market. [passage omitted]

President Meles, in his statement concerning the Somali problem, said that he had held talks with the U.S. special envoy Robert Oakley and noted that they had similar views on how to solve the Somali problem. President Meles, explaining Ethiopia's stance on the Somali issue, said that any kind of peace process will not be successful unless it involves all Somali political parties. President Meles said that if there are any parties who have different outlooks, they can continue with their outlooks, but said that he does not think that it will be practical.

President Meles also said that the aim of his official visit to Kenya and Uganda was to strengthen the relationship with neighboring countries and said that it had been successful. [end recording]

Kenya

Malawi Leader Chakuamba Arrives in Nairobi

EA0711211493 Nairobi KNA in English 1610 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 7 Nov (KNA)—The chairman of the Presidential Council of Malawi, Mr. Gwanda Chakuamba, arrived in Nairobi today for a two-day official visit. He was met on arrival by the minister for public works, Professor Jonathan Ng'eno, on behalf of President Daniel arap Moi.

Mr. Chakuamba, who was representing his president at the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, meeting in Kampala, said he was happy with the cooperation between PTA and COMESA, saying that the cooperation will widen the cooperation between the eastern and southern Africa regions.

He hailed the heads of state at the PTA summit for their commitment to regional cooperation which he said did not only make the congress a success but also enhanced regional integration. [passage omitted]

During his two-day official visit, Mr. Chakuamba will hold talks with minister for education, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, and the chairman of the Electoral Commission, Justice Chesoni. [passage omitted]

Meets With KANU Secretary General

EA0911101293 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1830 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] The acting Malawi president, Mr. Gwanda Chakuamba, today paid a courtesy call on KANU [Kenya African National Union] Secretary General Joseph Kamotho at the party headquarters, where they discussed issues related to multiparty elections. Mr. Chakuamba, who is the chairman of the Presidential Council of Malawi, and the secretary general of the ruling Malawi Congress Party, told Mr. Kamotho that his country is preparing for multiparty elections in May next year, and advice from KANU would come in handy. Mr. Kamotho told his visitor that KANU was

proud to have won in last year's elections, and attributed the victory to President Moi's massive grass-roots support. Mr. Chakuamba also held talks with the chairman of the Electoral Commission of Kenya, Justice Zaccheus Chesoni.

Tanzania

Deputy Prime Minister Urges 'Aggressive' Party Campaign

EA0811193093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister for home affairs, the Honorable Augustine Mrema, has urged the CCM [chama cha mapinduzi, (ruling) Revolutionary Party] leadership in Dar es Salaam region to mount an aggressive campaign by moving from estate to estate to encourage citizens to join the party. Mrema said the aim of such a campaign would be to reach the citizens and brief them on CCM's policies, using logic instead of acrimonious argument. Mrema said yesterday at the Friendship Progress Hall during a reception in honor of 97 locational party chairmen recently elected in multi-party [as heard] elections. The deputy prime minister said the time had come to reach out to the people and brief them on CCM policies instead of waiting for them to come forward, especially at this time of reform.

Mrema called on the locational chairmen to combat thieves and robbers in their respective localities by improving the system of sungusungu [not further identified] traditional guards, and to ignore claims by the opposition to the effect that the protection provided by the sungusungu was illegal.

Uganda

Voter Registration Turnout Lower Than Expected

EA0811193593 Dakar PANA in English 1617 GMT
8 Nov 93

[Text] Kampala, 8 Nov (PANA)—Voter registration turnout was lower than expected throughout Uganda on Monday [8 November] for the upcoming elections for the Constituent Assembly. The assembly will promulgate a new constitution for the east African country.

Registration centers had not received the necessary materials by mid-afternoon. In the capital, Kampala, many centers had not received their packages containing registration manuals, cards and ink pads by 1300 GMT. A supervisor in one of the centers in Kampala attributed the registration delay to the lack of transport and said, "the situation in upcountry centers may be terrible."

However, registration of voters will continue for another 29 days, excluding Sundays. Registration will be followed by a period of 14 days during which any complaints in the register can be raised. Nominations of candidates to the assembly will take two days, while the period for campaigns will last 30 days. The country has been demarcated into 214 Constituent Assembly electoral areas, but there will be 288 delegated persons that will constitute the assembly. Ten delegates will come from the National Resistance Army, two from the [word indistinct], eight from political parties, four from the Youth Council, one from the Union of the Disabled, and 10 nominated by the president on the advice of the cabinet. There will be 39 women representatives.

There are 8,500,000 people out of a population of 17,000,000 expected to register to vote in the elections.

Chinese Firm Wins Power Station Contract

EA0611180593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 0400 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] The Uganda Electricity Board, UEB, has signed an 84 billion shilling contract with a Chinese company, (SIETICO), to begin civil works for the proposed second [hydro-electric] power station at Jinja. The agreement was signed by the chairman of the board of directors of the UEB, Mr. Henry (Nalika), and the managing director of (SIETICO), Mr. (Wan Jituan). The signing of the contract marks the physical starting of the project which began with a study in 1989. There will be a lot of preparation and mobilisation work to do but, by the end of December, work will be well under way. The first unit of 40 megawatt capacity will be on line in three-and-a-half years. The project will eventually more than double the installed electricity generation [capacity] in the country.

The next major contract for the supply of two hydraulic turbines will be awarded before the end of this month. This will be followed by further major contracts for the other equipment and for a new transmission line to Kampala. The total cost of the project is about 300 million dollars. The civil works are funded by the International Development Association, IDA; and the African Development Bank. The Islamic Development Bank, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Britain, Japan, the European Investment Bank and Nordic Development Fund are also providing funds for the other components of the project.

Speaking at the signing of the civil works contract, the minister of natural resources, Mr. Henry Kajura, said there was a lot of transparency in awarding the contract. The project was advertised in 1992 and 41 contractors applied. (SIETICO) was the contractor finally selected and approved by all the agencies. Mr. Kajura appealed to (SIETICO) to train local personnel to maintain the project when the contract expires. He added that the project is an important breakthrough in providing electricity to the wananchi [citizens].

HRC Report Views Incidents of 'Political Violence'

MB0811173093 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1632 GMT 8 Nov 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by Human Rights Commission: "Summary Report on Repression for the Month of October 1993, Main Events and Trends in October"]

[Text]October saw a continuing high level of political violence both in terms of incidents and deaths, although deaths showed a marginal decline. War situations continue in Natal and also the East Rand, which between them accounted for 90 percent of all deaths during

October. The rest of the country was relatively peaceful. A "cross border" raid into Umtata in the Transkei by the South African Defence Force resulted in the deaths of 5 teenagers and considerable condemnation from many quarters. Two right-wingers, Clive Derby-Lewis and Janusz Walus, were convicted of the murder of Chris Hani and sentenced to death. Train attacks and taxi-rank shootings particularly in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, continued to play a role in the political violence. Amongst October victims were 11 train commuters, 5 taxi commuters, 42 women, 22 children, 4 white civilians and 20 members of the security forces.

A statistical summary

Forms of Repression	October 1993	total year to date	1993 monthly average	1993 monthly average [as received]
formal repression detentions without trial	38	609	60.9	37.6
deaths in police custody	3	35	3.5	10.2
political arrests	300	4,682	468.2	872.2
political trials	8	126	12.6	18.3
death sentences	2	45	4.5	2.7
political violence incidents:	617	4613	461.3	342
deaths:				
PWV	238	1,649	164.9	151.8
Natal	202	1,533	153.3	119.2
elsewhere	22	339	33.9	20.6
total deaths:	462	3,521	352.1	291.6
injuries:	249	3,854	385.4	473.8

Formal Repression Repressive legislation: During October, the magisterial district of Benoni was deproclaimed as an unrest area. At the end of the month, 27 magisterial districts remained unrest areas, 15 in the eastern Cape, 9 in the OFS [Orange Free State] and 3 in the PWV. **Detention without trial:** During October, 38 persons were detained without trial, 26 unrest regulations and 12 under the ISA [Internal Security Act]. At the end of the month, 27 detainees were still being held. **Allegations of torture in detention were reported.** **Deaths in police custody:** During October, a further 3 deaths in police custody were reported bringing the year's total to 35. **Political arrests:** HRC [Human Rights Commission] recorded 300 politically related arrests during October - 173 of which occurred in Natal when police took action against striking SACCAWU [South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union] members. **Political trials and imprisonment:** During October, HRC recorded 8 political trials as having been completed, involving 316 accused of whom 6 were convicted; no-one was imprisoned. At month end, 82 such trials involving 696 accused were still ongoing. The HRC list of political prisoners still contains 46 names. **Death row:** During October, 2 people were

sentenced to death for the murder of Chris Hani, bringing the total death sentences for the year to 45, and the number on death row to 316.

Political Violence

General comment: In spite of the general absence of major high-profile conflagrations during October, nevertheless the death toll of 462 was very little down on the high September level of 489. The average daily death rate still stands at 15. East Rand and Natal combined accounted for 90 percent of the deaths.

Incidents of violence HRC recorded 617 incidents of political violence during October, a figure exceeded only in August this year.

Deaths and injuries: During October 462 deaths in political violence were reported, the fifth highest monthly figure on record. Total deaths for this year are now 3,521, which is 15 percent ahead of the figure of 3,061 at this time last year. Injuries recorded this month were 249, bringing the total for the year to 3,854, or 24 percent less than the corresponding figure last year.

Major massacres:

On 20th October a massacre occurred at Loskop in the Natal Midlands during which 24 people were killed, 5 injured and over 100 houses burned down. This incident was at the time ascribed to a non-political faction fight, but subsequent information suggests that it was political and has therefore been included in HRC records.

Regional analysis: The PWV region death toll dropped marginally to 238 in October from the previous month's figure of 272; its contribution to the national total likewise fell to 51.5 percent from 56.8 percent. Within the region, East Rand was responsible for 214 deaths or 90 percent of the region, while all other sub-regions continued to experience generally low-levels of political violence. The Natal region at 202 deaths (provisional figure) continues to confirm the new higher level apparent since July, and increased its share of the national death toll to 43.7 percent in October. Average daily death toll has gone from 3.0 during the first half of

1992; to 4.5 during the period July 1992 to June 1993; and to 6.3 since July 1993. All sub-regions are involved and none shows a pattern of abatement. Other regions accounted for 22 deaths or only 4.8 percent of national total.

Components of the violence: Security force activity resulted in 10 deaths and 29 injuries in the course of 39 incidents during October. Most notable incident was an SADF [South African Defense Force] "cross border" raid into Umtata in the Transkei resulting in the deaths of 5 teenagers. Attacks on security force members were stepped up during October and resulted in 20 deaths and 22 injuries in the course of 104 attacks. The HRC recorded 67 such attacks in townships on the east rand of the PWV alone. Official sources stated that there had been 71 attacks against members of the internal stability units operating in the East Rand townships. Professional hit squad activity caused no deaths or injuries. Right wing activity caused no deaths or injuries. Taxi conflict continues to bedevil the search for peace in the townships, and claimed another 4 lives this month.

	Incidents	Deaths	Injuries
General incidents	460	427	181
Security force action	39	10	29
Attacks against security forces	104	20	22
Hit squad activity	1	-	-
Right wing activity	2	-	-
Taxi conflict	7	4	6
Industrial conflict	1	1	-
Educational conflict	3	-	11
Total	617	462	249

Victims of the violence: commuters suffered the following casualties in October:- train commuters - 13 deaths and 12 injuries in 14 incidents taxi commuters - 5 deaths and 6 injuries in 5 incidents during October, 42 women were killed and 26 injured; and 22 children were killed and 10 injured. The combined total for the year now stands at 402 deaths (11.4 percent). Security force members - see above. White civilians suffered another 4 deaths, bringing the total for the year to 41. The political affiliation of the victims was reported in a limited number of incidents during October:- ANC [African National Congress] - 37 killed and 41 injured; IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] - 21 killed and 9 injured

Nations Establish Diplomatic Ties With South Africa**Malaysia Establishes Ties**

MB0711182993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Malaysia officially established diplomatic ties with South Africa today. In the fifties and sixties

Malaysia led moves to have South Africa ousted from the Commonwealth and campaigned for sanctions against this country. A decision on next year's democratic election prompted the move by Malaysia. Malaysian trade delegations have already visited South Africa.

Seychelles Establishes Ties

MB0811160293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Seychelles and South Africa have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. The Seychellois Foreign Affairs Ministry said in a statement the Seychellois and South African Governments had decided to establish diplomatic ties from today and would appoint ambassadors at a time convenient to both countries. The Seychellois minister of foreign affairs, planning and environment, Mrs. Danielle de St. Jorre, said the establishment of diplomatic ties would serve as an encouragement to South Africa in its search for peace and democracy.

**Negotiating Council Agrees on Electoral Bill
Clauses**

*MB0911072493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2157
GMT 8 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 8 SAPA—The Negotiating Council on Monday agreed to a range of outstanding nuts-and-bolts clauses in the Draft Electoral Bill, including provision for temporary voter cards to be issued by the Independent Electoral Commission.

The 21-party council, which is three days away from the scheduled wrapping up of the interim constitution package, agreed to several provisos in this regard. These included a stipulation that the commission verify applications with source information at the Department of Home Affairs.

The agreement was reached after parties noted their concern that many black, first-time voters would still not have identity documents in time for the scheduled April, 1994 election. The government was initially opposed to the idea of temporary voters cards, however, because it said they increased the possibility of electoral fraud.

The commission also ratified contentious clauses relating to matters including party liaison committees, the manner of voting and the powers and functions of presiding officers. Key issues, including voter eligibility and the number of votes each person would be allowed to cast, were deferred for further debate in the ad hoc committees.

The number of votes issue concerns the argument whether voters should have one or two votes. The second idea, favoured by parties including the Democratic Party and the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union], would mean one national vote and one vote for the party favoured in a particular region.

The final draft of the electoral bill is due to be presented on Thursday.

**Government, Freedom Alliance Unable To Resolve
Differences**

*MB0811180693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 8 Nov 93*

[Text] The government and the Freedom Alliance were unable to resolve constitutional differences at a meeting in Pretoria today.

The meeting was aimed at ironing out differences on the powers and borders of regions. Our political staff reports that the alliance's executive committee met after the meeting to discuss follow-up talks with the government this week, ahead of the completion of the interim constitution at the negotiating council. Technical committee meetings between the alliance and the government will continue tonight in order to facilitate possible agreements in future meetings.

The meeting this morning between the chairman of the alliance, Mr. Rowan Cronje, and the government's chief negotiator, Mr. Roelf Meyer, also addressed the taxation capabilities of regions.

**Law, Order Minister Kriel Condemns Natal
Attack on ANC**

*MB0811134693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000
GMT 8 Nov 93*

[Text] Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has condemned yesterday's killing of 10 ANC [African National Congress] supporters in Natal's Nqutu area. Kriel says the 10 were victims of what he called the curse of political intolerance. He says it is clear that until the leaders of the ANC and Inkatha, as well as other community leaders, do far more to establish a culture of political tolerance, effective combating of violence will be impossible. In a strongly worded statement, Kriel said the cold-blooded massacre in Nqutu must be condemned as one of the most callous atrocities yet seen in our country.

**Government Dismisses Controversy Over De
Klerk's Rifle**

*MB0811185993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1727
GMT 8 Nov 93*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 8 SAPA—The government has dismissed as "ridiculous and unwarranted" the controversy over State President F W de Klerk's acceptance of an AK-74 (correct) rifle, presented to him by an Eastern European government. "It must be stressed that this is an unsolicited gift from a foreign government about which the president was not consulted beforehand," a government spokesman said in a statement on Monday night. It would be a breach of international etiquette to return the gift.

The spokesman disclosed that Mr de Klerk already possessed a "number" of other firearms which he had inherited, bought or received as gifts. "It has always been his intention, in due course, to place the weapons which he has received as gifts in a firearms museum."

Because of the sensitivity surrounding Kalashnikov rifles, Mr de Klerk had decided to consult the police commissioner about donating the rifle to a suitable museum immediately. The AK-74, unlike its notorious relation the AK-47, is a collector's item.

Its calibre is 5.45mm and it has been specially worked to prevent automatic firing.

ANC Criticizes Firearms' License

*MB0811185293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1732
GMT 8 Nov 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Press Statement About President F W de Klerk Having Been Granted a Licence for an AK-47 rifle"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] is shocked and dismayed at the news that President F W de Klerk was granted a licence for an AK-47 rifle. In a country that is awash with firearms one would have expected the state president to lead by example in realising the urgent need to bring the proliferation of firearms under control. Instead President de Klerk acquired 13 firearm licences during the past four years. During the same period the ANC leadership have been struggling to get firearm licences for the most basic fire arms to equip security guards to protect them against daily threats to their lives from the ultra right-wing.

The excuses by government spokesman, Mr Dave Steward, that President de Klerk was the reluctant recipient of an AK-47 as a gift by a president from an Eastern European country, does not wash at all. Surely President de Klerk has got a responsibility to lead by example and refuse to become the owner of yet another firearm. Surely the Eastern European leader who gave him the AK-47 would have been appreciative of his position if he bothered to explain the situation in South Africa. If he did not have the courage to do so, why does he keep all the other firearms?

While President de Klerk adds to the proliferation of firearms the citizen commandos are urging white farmers throughout the country to join them and be issued with R1 automatic rifles. In the eastern Cape commando pamphlets are being distributed urging farmers to join the Humansdorp commando and that they will be given R1 rifles to protect their property against an imaginary enemy. The ANC considers these pamphlets and the indiscriminate handing out of automatic weapons in a very serious light, especially because of the threats from the ultra right-wing that they will unleash a race war if they cannot get their way. Taking these developments into consideration the behaviour of President de Klerk is most irresponsible. Now is the time for a democratically elected president that cares to bring an end to the violence and cares for the lives of all South Africans. Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity P O Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107

Mandela Assures Transkei Civil Servants Place Under ANC

MB0811160793 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela has assured Transkei civil servants a place in the new South Africa under an ANC government. Mandela has warned that the present civil service in South Africa will have to be trimmed down. Stan Mzimba reports:

[Begin Mzimba recording] Addressing thousands of civil servants at the Independence Stadium in Umtata, Mandela said the present civil service in South Africa is

overpopulated. He said his organization was in no position to keep a bloated civil service. Turning to Transkei civil servants, Mandela said, in his words, we are certainly going to use you.

On the demarcation of regions, Mandela said his organization wants Transkei to remain as it is now as a region. The ANC leader said his organization will attract foreign investors to less fortunate regions to invest there tax free for at least five years. [end recording]

Further on Transkei Address

MB0811184993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1639 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Umtata Nov 8 SAPA—South Africa had a bloated civil service which needed to be reduced, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela told a rally in the Transkeian capital Umtata on Monday. However, this would be done "carefully" and public servants who were retrenched would still be paid their pensions in full, he said.

"(But) we will not do so in a lump sum as this has the tendency of giving rise to corruption. We won't have golden handshakes."

The ANC was training people to form part of the civil service of the new South Africa. Public servants currently in employment were serving only the interests of President F W de Klerk's government, he said. "We are also going to rely on civil servants from the homelands. We are certainly going to use you," Mr Mandela said to applause from a packed stadium.

Mr Mandela praised the leadership qualities of Transkei military head Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, saying he "would not be surprised if he one day occupies the highest office in the land".

On labour, he said the ANC would not tolerate wildcat strikes. The organisation fully supported workers fighting for their rights but would not allow them to become undisciplined.

Mr Mandela said he would propose to other members of the ANC leadership that companies which established themselves in impoverished areas should not be taxed for five years.

SABC radio news quoted Mr Mandela as saying he favoured Transkei being included in a single Border/eastern Cape region under the new demarcation of boundaries.

Mandela Favors Incorporating Transkei in Larger Region

MB0811134993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1138 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Umtata Nov 8 SAPA—African National Congress President Nelson Mandela has come out in favour of Transkei being included in a single Border/eastern Cape

region under the new demarcation of boundaries. Speaking to Transkei government officials in Umtata on Monday, Mr. Mandela said the one region would require a central capital. He said a new South African Government would have to reduce the number of civil servants, but that this would be done carefully, reported SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

Transkei Reportedly 'Kidnapping' Alleged Coup Plotters

MB0511154193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] A senior Transkei military source has confirmed that the homeland is running a kidnapping operation to bring to trial suspects in the abortive 1990 coup. The suspects have been abducted from South Africa, and, as Eric Naki reports, at least three people have been kidnapped and then later seen across the border in Transkei:

A senior Transkei source says the existence of an organized kidnapping operation is undeniable. The source says those kidnapped are not killed but are expected to stand trial. Among those believed to have been snatched in the on-going operation include (Vulindlela Mbotoli), a Transkei businessman alleged to have masterminded the coup attempt, and who is on trial on Transkei. Others are believed to be former Transkei military chief (Zondo Mtigaga), and coup suspect (Christopher Shologu). Earlier this year another attempt to snatch a Ciskei intelligence operative wanted in connection with the coup was botched, resulting in the death of three innocent people. Transkei law allows for people to legally stand trial within the homeland, regardless of place or manner of their arrest. Transkei Defense Force Chief Major General Themba Matanzima has denied the operation. Homeland ruler Major General Bantu Holomisa confirmed the law allows for cross-border snatches, but will say no more.

ANC Issues Statement on Cape Town Housing

MB0511183993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1816 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Cape Town Nov 5 SAPA—Racist housing lists had to be scrapped immediately as an urgent measure to defuse the western Cape housing emergency, the African National Congress [ANC] said on Friday. In a statement accusing the National Party of inciting inter-racial friction for votes in its handling of a "self-made" crisis, the ANC and its alliance partners demanded urgent action from the relevant authorities. "Years of deliberate neglect and mismanagement have resulted in a serious emergency in the provision of housing and land—an emergency that must now be addressed without further delay."

An alliance-based taskforce had concluded that provincial authorities and the Cape Town City Council had to make serviced land available for those "who are forced, through desperation, to seek remedies elsewhere". "It is

disgraceful that so basic a necessity should be treated with contempt by those whose responsibility it is to ensure the well-being of the city and its citizens. Racial allocation of homes was an aggravating factor, totally unacceptable and had to be stopped. Unity was absolutely imperative, yet communities were being divided by official insistence that basic resources had to be allocated along old apartheid boundaries.

The ANC said it had never supported the occupation of houses belonging to other people. Instead, it had consistently and repeatedly stated that individual property rights would and had to be respected under an ANC government.

The NP's role in the crisis was far from clear. "At best, they have demonstrated they they are prepared to exploit a disaster of their own creation for party-political ends. With every day that passes, the NP provides us with demonstrable proof for its contempt for ordinary people. More seriously, in this case, it has shown that it is prepared to set community against community, racial group against racial group, in its desperation to win the votes of those it has wronged for so long."

The statement was also issued on behalf of the ANC Women and Youth Leagues, the SA [South African] Communist Party, Congress of SA Trade Unions and SA National Civics Organisation.

Sexwale Cautions of 'Struggle' in Fitting MK Into New Army

MB0611112593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 6 SAPA—Integration of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK) into a future defence force will not be easy, according to African National Congress [ANC] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Chairman Tokyo Sexwale. "It is going to be a struggle," he said when opening a three-day consultative conference of the ANC's military wing at a Johannesburg hotel on Saturday.

Mr. Sexwale said integration would be particularly difficult due to the differing backgrounds of the two armies who were pitted against each other prior to South Africa's transition. MK, he said, would in future no longer defend the Freedom Charter, but would champion democracy. It would play an important role in voter education in townships in the run-up to next year's election.

However he warned that splinter armed groups stockpiling weapons were "the forces who are going to deny next year's elections". He warned that before and after the election, "the blood of our people will flow".

The MK conference is expected to adopt resolutions from about 400 delegates representing among others the ANC Youth League, the South African Communist

Party, the South African Democratic Teachers Union and the South African National Civics Organisation.

Sexwale Reelected Chairperson at ANC PWV Annual Conference

MB0711144193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1402 GMT 7 Nov 93

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 7 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional chairperson Tokyo Sexwale was re-elected unopposed at the region's fourth annual conference on Sunday. The regional executive committee remained unchanged after the elections with Mr Mathole Motshega re-elected as deputy chairperson, Mr Paul Mashatile as secretary general, Mr Obed Bapela as deputy secretary-general and Mr Cassim Saloojee as treasurer.

Controversial estranged wife of ANC President Nelson Mandela, Winnie, came a poor third in her bid for the position of deputy chairperson. Mr Motshega won the position overwhelmingly with the support of 166 regions, while Mr Muphy Morobe won 50 votes and Mandela, 47. Mandela still stands a chance of being elected onto the Regional Executive Committee [REC] as an "additional" member.

Fifty people, including national executive committee members of the calibre of Carl Niehaus and Ronnie Mamoepa were also nominated as additional members. Twenty of the nominated 50 people will be voted onto the REC as additional members.

Asked to comment on Mandela's failure to win the position of deputy chairperson, Mr Sexwale said it was the "will of the membership". "It is important that we have everyone on the REC which the membership wants. Mrs Mandela is also nominated for the position of additional member and the outcome could be anything."

The voting for the additional members takes place later on Sunday afternoon.

Survey Indicates 80 Percent Expected to Vote

MB0711112993 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Nov 93 p 1

[Article by Brian Pottinger and Mike Robertson]

[Text] A survey of 2,352 eligible voters by the International Republican Institute shows that 80 percent of the population are extremely likely or quite likely to vote in next year's elections.

A total of 88 percent of blacks, 83 percent of whites, 69 percent of coloureds and 63 percent of Asians are extremely likely or quite likely to vote.

If this is borne out in the election, it will clearly favour the ANC [African National Congress] with its high degree of support among blacks, but count against the NP [National Party] which has a high degree of support among coloureds and Indians.

Other findings were that: —57 percent had already made up their minds about who they would vote for while nine percent said they would not vote. This means that as much as 33 percent of the electorate is still up for grabs:

—Asked why they would vote in the elect, 93 percent said to bring peace to SA; 86 percent said to improve living conditions and 86 percent to bring freedom to all;

—While 92 percent of blacks listed ending apartheid as a reason to vote, only 25 percent of whites mentioned this as a reason;

—85 percent of those polled said they did not think apartheid had ended;

—75 percent believed it was very likely or somewhat likely that a possible effect of the election would be that white right-wing extremists would start a war, 66 percent thought it could result in whites leaving the country and 63 percent thought it could result in more violence and civil war.

Survey Indicates National Party 'Heading for a Hiding'

MB0711115193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Excerpt] A new voter opinion poll shows the ruling National Party heading for a hiding in April's election. The poll by Integrated Marketing Research shows that if South Africans voted tomorrow, the ANC [African National Congress] could expect to win up to 60 percent of the vote. The Nats [National Party] would trail far behind with only 13 percent support. The Freedom Alliance [FA] is next with 11.5 percent. However, if the members of the FA do decide to fight the election, they are unlikely to do so as a bloc, so voter support for the Conservative Party and Inkatha Freedom Party separately is well under 10 percent according to the poll.

The other parties all have potential voter support of under 3 percent; the Democratic Party at 2.4, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] 2.2 percent, and the [South African] Communist Party and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] at .6 percent each. The poll indicates that the ANC will have a large majority if it can persuade its supporters to go to the polls. However, it appears not to have enough support to write the constitution unchecked. The poll was carried out amongst 2,200 respondents. Urban and rural areas and hostel and shack dwellers were included in the sample. [passage omitted]

National Party Rejects Survey

MB0811075093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] The National Party [NP] has rejected an opinion poll on its election prospects. The survey published yesterday indicated that the NP would only get about 13 percent of the vote in a national election. The poll said the ANC [African National Congress] could get as much as 60 percent support, the Freedom Alliance 12 percent, and other parties negligible voter backing.

NP negotiator Dawie de Villiers says he regards the survey as, in his words, early speculation which does not carry much weight. De Villiers says the election process hasn't yet begun, and the parties haven't begun to sell their policies to the electorate.

Democratic Party Chairman Ken Andrew also warned that opinion polls should be treated with extreme caution. He says in the six months still to go before an election a great deal of change can be expected.

World Bank, IMF Approve 2,500 Million Rands Loan

MB0911090693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 9 Nov 93

[Text] The International Monetary Fund [IMF] and the World Bank say the main interest groups in South Africa have agreed to approve an application for an IMF loan of over 2,500 million rands.

Addressing a news conference at the American Embassy in Pretoria via a satellite link from Washington, a senior IMF official said South Africa met all the requirements for an IMF loan. The World Bank's vice president for Africa, Mr. (Edward J. Cox), said the IMF's investigating team had found structural problems in the budget deficit and the labor market to be the main obstacles to economic growth. He said that if South Africa could overcome these problems, it could attain the same growth rate as the so-called miracle economies of Southeast Asia.

South African Press Review for 8 November

MB0811124693

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Speaks With Two Voices—"The ANC [African National Congress] speaks in two voices," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 November. The first voice is that of ANC President Nelson Mandela who, "for an occasional lapse when he lashes out at the government and State President de Klerk, is the epitome of a suave, articulate and moderate leader." "But Mr Mandela is 75, and under him are more radical members of the ANC, including Mr Mokaba and PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] leader,

Mr Tokyo Sexwale, and they take a much tougher and disturbing line, as does the ANC's economics head, Mr Trevor Manuel." "Thus it is important to know which is the true voice of the ANC. We ourselves prefer the reasoned voice (on most issues) of Mr Mandela to the strident voices of others in his organisation. But he may be the suave voice of the ANC rather than its true leader. We think we should know."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Economic Policies Contradictory—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 November says the ANC "dilemma" is that it "claims regularly to have stated clear economic and social policies, but their public expression by ranking members is almost invariably contradictory, ambiguous or expedient." BUSINESS DAY is concerned by the address at an Oliver Tambo memorial meeting by Vella Pillay, head of the ANC's macro-economic research group think-tank, "in which he advocated a clumsily interventionist economic role for government rather than a purely facilitative one." "Pillay is unrepentantly interventionist. Perhaps most disturbing of all, he wants the Reserve Bank to be brought back under government control to give politicians control over monetary policy. He has not learned from the cavalier actions on interest rates and other mechanisms by earlier National Party governments which made the necessary corrective medicine applied by Chris Stals over the past four years that much more painful. Perhaps we should not ascribe too much significance to Pillay's pronouncement. But the trouble is that investors, whose decisions will determine whether South Africa becomes an economic success or failure, might."

SOWETAN

Police Fail To Prevent Right Wing Disruption of ANC Meeting—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 November in a page 10 editorial believes the disruption of the ANC meeting in Middleburg by right-wing elements on 6 November "is a bad omen." "We have already seen intolerance on the left of the political spectrum. Now the right is flexing its muscles. The police knew that rightwingers were preparing to break up the meeting. They responded by declaring the town an unrest area and by deploying 300 policemen at roadblocks on all roads leading into the town." When the policemen saw tensions rising at the meeting they advised the organizers to call off the meeting. "Shouldn't anybody organising a meeting expect protection from the police? And shouldn't the protection be sufficient to allow him to carry out his lawful business without fear?"

SOUTH

'Wrong Decision' for Mandela To Share Nobel Prize With De Klerk—Cape Town SOUTH in English for 22-26 October in a page 6 editorial says Nelson Mandela's decision to agree to share the Nobel Peace Prize with President de Klerk "was a wrong decision." "By refusing to accept the prize, he would have drawn

attention to the divisions and conflict caused by the De Klerk government—and to the abominable realities we suffer in this country.”

MAYIBUYE

MAYIBUYE Opposes Referendum Proposal—The page 3 editorial in Johannesburg **MAYIBUYE** in English for November views President de Klerk's proposal of a referendum “as a solution to the extreme right's intransigence,” saying: “Underpinning his approach is that the multi-party forum has lost legitimacy with the departure of parties of grand apartheid. This is a might error.” “The departure of parties of Verwoerdian apartheid does not make the multi-party forum less legitimate. Less inclusive maybe. This conceptual confusion is more likely a reflection of a leader floundering in the face of rightwing resistance, both in the FA [Freedom Alliance] and within his own cabinet. That is, if the NP [National Party] leadership is not collectively responsible for the hype.” **MAYIBUYE** believes a referendum would “delay as well as take the sting out of the first general election. The result would be confusion, lack of legitimacy and a total lack of enthusiasm for both. In addition, the NP would use the sideshow to ride on the ANC's back to achieve legitimacy.” **MAYIBUYE** believes elections “are the most reliable referendum.”

Press Review for 9 November

MB0911135393

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC 'Home and Dry' in Coming Elections—“Since polls give the ANC [African National Congress] 53 to 60 percent of the vote, it would seem, certainly at this point, that the ANC is home and dry,” declares Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 8 November in its page 6 editorial. “The fact that the present National Party [NP] government of State President de Klerk launched the reforms that have ended apartheid and has set us on the road to a new South Africa, with the first non-racial election on April 27, does not change the attitude towards it of the great majority of Blacks. Meanwhile, the ANC and its SA [South African] Communist Party and Congress of South African Trade Unions allies have run an amazingly successful campaign to soften up the government and to project its own image as a government-in-waiting.” Now **THE CITIZEN** believes “all that is reasonably left to establish is whether the NP can be a strong partner in a government of national unity, or a weak junior partner.”

THE STAR

Treat Election Opinion Polls With Caution—From now on until April 1994 South Africa will be “the survey capital of the world” as opinion polls try to predict the

election outcome, notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 9 November. However, the paper warns, “let no one get agitated about polls,” since “the poll that counts is the one we are all invited to attend. The crucial need is that we all do attend—barring the 30 percent-odd of the population that is simply uninterested. If opinion surveys along the way give us tidbits to provoke thought, fine. But do not mistake them for gospels.”

BUSINESS DAY

Failure of Local Authorities in Housing Problem—“The racial dimension to the latest housing crisis, caused by the takeover by black squatters of homes built by the House of Delegates for Indians in Cato Manor, should not obscure the fact that the occupations are illegal and cannot be allowed to succeed,” points out a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 9 November. On the other hand, the squatters have highlighted “the failure of local authorities to deal with a housing problem that has festered for years in the neighbouring black areas. Fingers cannot be pointed at the House of Delegates for pursuing its mandate to supply housing for Indians simply because the tricameral system is about to end.” Although this issue is being “sorted out at the national level—where most of the money comes from—but if there is to be any progress at all, community groups and local authorities will have to come together to plan projects. Otherwise there can only be conflict.”

SOWETAN

Killings To Increase Political Tensions at Negotiations—Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 9 November in a page 10 editorial comments on the killing of 10 teenage members of the ANC, and killing of a second son of a prominent Inkatha Freedom Party official, saying: “These incidents are obviously aimed at increasing political tension at a time when the process of negotiations is at its most fragile.” “Their transparent intention is also to stop the possible return of the Freedom Alliance to the talks.” **SOWETAN** expects the “mischief-making will continue and even intensify.”

CITY PRESS

'Mysterious Hand' Behind Forcible Occupation of Houses—Johannesburg **CITY PRESS** in English on 7 November comments on the forcible occupation by homeless blacks of houses set aside for Cato Manor Indian families, saying this and a similar incident in Mitchell's Plain in Cape Town, “suggests serious problems hinging dangerously on a black-coloured racial divide. Had somebody put it in the minds of those homeless black families that coloured families received priority in housing?” “Why is this housing problem beginning to show itself right on the eve of elections for a ‘new’ South Africa? Is there, perhaps, a mysterious hand behind these incidents?”

Botswana

President Officially Opens Parliamentary Session

MB0911091293 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, says the severe drought that recently gripped the country has left its mark on the ground water resources, and it will require several years of sufficient rains to recharge these resources to pre-drought levels.

Officially opening the first meeting of the fifth session of the sixth Parliament this afternoon, Sir Ketumile said in the meantime some manpower and financial resources may have to be diverted from normal programs of expansion of water supply infrastructure to rehabilitate the existing sources. Sir Ketumile said an area where drought is not over but seems to have worsened is Maun and its surroundings. He however promised a study to secure the long-term supply of water in the area would start early next year.

He said to maintain the security of supply to the south-eastern part of the country, the government was currently investigating the modalities of water transfer from the Motloutse River near Mmadinare to the Gaborone area. The president further said a comprehensive and countrywide study referred to in the NDP7 [National Development Plan 7] says the water master plan has determined that many of the country's rural villages can best be served with water from bore holes. Consequently, he said, follow-up studies to identify ground water potential are underway to secure future supplies to villages on a regional basis.

On the mineral sector the president said there is evidence of positive signs of recovery in the rough diamonds market. With regard to soda ash and copper nickel Sir Ketumile said he hopes the turnabout in the world economy will come sooner than later so that the markets for these products can begin to recover. The president said that as the government has realized that Botswana will for a long time depend on mineral revenues, efforts are being made to conduct explorations for more mineral deposits, and to attract potential investors. He said as part of these efforts the geological investigation of the Ghanzi [words indistinct] has just started.

On energy Sir Ketumile said the government has granted permission to South Africa and Zimbabwe to construct a 400 kilovolt line through eastern Botswana from Matimba to Bulawayo. He said the Botswana Power Corporation will tap electricity from this line in future to meet increasing demands from the country's industrial centers. Sir Ketumile said the government has taken a view that while not all people can afford electricity, it is a necessity in these modern times.

President Masire Commends Country's Economic Performance

MB0811193393 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, says despite the current global recession, Botswana's economy has performed commendably when compared with other countries.

Officially opening the first meeting of the fifth session of the sixth Parliament this afternoon, Sir Ketumile said because Botswana's economy is closely linked with those of other countries, it is not surprising that the country had experienced effects of the international recession. The president, however, said Botswana has not yet experienced a more severe recession. He attributed this to counter measures that the government had adopted in the last two years, such as the deficient [word indistinct] expenditures as planned in the National Development Plan-7, to stabilize the economy.

Sir Ketumile said before the recession there were other factors which contributed to the slowing of the economy, such as the fall in demand for Botswana's traditional exports, the severe drought, and the placement of quota on the country's exports of diamonds, limiting them to 75 percent of production. He said between 1988/89 and 1991/92, Botswana's Gross Domestic Product grew by an average of 7 percent per annum, a substantial decline from the double [word indistinct] growth which the country has become accustomed to. He said between September 1991 and September 1993, employment in the formal sector declined by 1.8 percent.

The president said if the government had not pursued a counter-surgical policy, both the employment and economic activity would have been more adversely affected, as this preliminary data would indicate. The president further said the recent issue of the quota and [word indistinct] of the sales of Botswana diamonds, coupled with so much better revenues and earnings from the country's foreign reserves, the counter-surgical decision was the correct one. Sir Ketumile said Botswana has a healthy budget future with revenues exceeding expenditures in 1991, 1992, and [word indistinct] may continue to be realized through 1993, 1994. The president, however, warned that the budgetary situation should not suggest that the future is all roses.

Malawi

MCP Official Rejects Criticism of Recent Appointments

EA0611203093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] The publicity secretary of the Malawi Congress Party, MCP, Honorable Dr. Hetherwick Ntuba, has rejected accusation by the National Consultative Council, NCC, that the recent cabinet appointments

were uncalled for and a waste of public funds. Addressing a press conference in Lilongwe last night, Hon. Dr. Ntoba explained that there would be no duplication in the functions of the ministers of home affairs and of state [minister of state in the president's office] since the two have clearly defined and separate responsibilities.

Hon. Dr. Ntoba, who is also minister of external affairs, said cabinet reshuffles are normal government business and can take place anytime irrespective of prevailing economic conditions in the country. He also said the appointment of an acting or interim president suggested by the NCC was unconstitutional to the Malawi situation.

Mozambique

President Chissano Returns From Uganda

MB0611194793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Joaquim Chissano, president of the Republic of Mozambique, returned to the country a few moments ago from Kampala, Uganda, where he attended the 12th summit meeting of the Preferential Trade Area which was transformed into a Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. The president of the republic, who was accompanied by a high-ranking delegation including Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi and Trade Minister Daniel Gabriel, was received at the Maputo International Airport by Marcelino dos Santos, chairman of the Assembly of the Republic, and Feliciano Gundana, minister in the Presidency. [passage omitted]

Renamo Expresses Gratitude to People at Namaacha Rally

MB0811180793 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] held a rally in Namaacha town, Maputo Province, on 6 November to express its gratitude to the people for their determination, courage, and assistance to Renamo during the 16 years of struggle against the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Marxist regime in Mozambique. The rally, attended by officials from the political wing of the Mozambican women's and youth leagues, was presided over by Jorge Mondlane, Renamo's head of administration and finance in Maputo city and province.

At the rally, Renamo briefed the people on the reasons which led it to fight against the Frelimo Marxist government for 16 years. It examined the 16 years of struggle and efforts carried out by thousands of Mozambicans—some of whom died on the battlefield—to guarantee that Mozambique followed the path of genuine democracy.

Jorge Mondlane told the people present at the rally that previously the principles defended by Renamo were

ignored, but today—thanks to the courage and determination of the Mozambican people—Frelimo has surrendered and accepted the principles of the democratization of the country. Jorge Mondlane reminded the people about some evil deeds carried out by Frelimo, such as reeducation camps, cooperatives, travel permits and so on, pointing out that the struggle waged by Renamo was aimed at improving people's living conditions and guaranteeing their freedom, rights, and justice.

Renamo Questions Emigrants 'Impartiality' in Voting

MB061113393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] says the minimum conditions of impartiality have not been created for Mozambican emigrants to vote in the first general elections in the country. In a communique sent to our newsdesk, Renamo says that after 16 years of single party dictatorship, in which the state and the government were confused with the Mozambique Liberation Front, the embassies and refugee camps, where the emigrants are to exercise their right to vote, do not offer the minimum guarantees of impartiality. Renamo also says this position will only be applied in the first elections, adding that it recognizes the right of all Mozambicans to exercise their right to vote.

On the composition of the technical secretariat of the electoral administration, Renamo demands that a party balance be found for the National Elections Commission. Yesterday, Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto said Renamo was endangering the conclusion of the debate on the draft Electoral Law text. Ali Dauto said this after Jose de Castro, Renamo's representative at the debate of the text, said he would only be available next week for the conclusion of the debate.

Opposes Emigrants' Voting Rights

MB0811191293 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Jose de Castro, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegation to the debate on the Draft Electoral Law, said the participation of Mozambican emigrants could lead to the rigging of elections. Jose de Castro said the third protocol of the General Peace Accord clearly stipulates that refugees must vote inside the country in their residential areas.

Jose de Castro described as false and provocative accusations by Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto that he refused to attend a meeting on 3 November with the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] government.

Renamo Secretary General Discusses Electoral Process

MB0811193293 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Vicente Ululu, secretary general of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], believes the general elections will be held in the country in October 1994. Reacting to allegations that Renamo wants elections without the establishment of a single army, Vicente Ululu said:

[Ululu] "On many occasions, the news media has distorted statements made by Renamo leaders. For instance, when His Excellency the Renamo president said in Nairobi that with or without a single army, with or without the confinement of troops, Renamo is ready for elections, he did not mean that Renamo wanted to hold elections with two armies. All he said was that despite the delays, Renamo was still ready to abide by the timetable and have elections next year. He said Renamo was ready for elections even if there were delays in troop confinement. We trust ourselves. We have very disciplined troops. As a matter of fact, since we signed the General Peace Accord, they have never carried out attacks. On the contrary, it is the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] which has been attacking our forces and we have never returned fire. This means that we trust ourselves, that even without confining or demobilizing our troops, we shall have very smooth elections."

On whether elections will be held in October next year, the Renamo secretary general said:

[Ululu] "Well, that is possible. That is possible because we have pledged to implement this timetable. As a matter of fact, we are the ones who have always insisted on elections in Mozambique. Frelimo has never wanted to democratize the country. It has never wanted democracy or elections. We are the ones who are insisting on elections. As far as Frelimo is concerned, it does not make a difference whether elections are held next year or not because they are in power, they are the government. We are the ones insisting that elections be held as soon as possible. We fought for this democracy, this freedom of choice, for elections in Mozambique. That is why we insist that we implement this timetable and hold elections in October next year."

We asked the Renamo secretary general whether there would be other obstacles in the electoral process.

[Ululu] "Well, I do not think there will be other obstacles ahead, apart from the issues that we are currently discussing. As we have pointed out, we are against emigrants having to vote from abroad. We have clearly stated that they should not vote from abroad unless there are representations from other parties in these embassies. We have also expressed our views on technical issues. Apart from

this, we do not see any other thing that would prevent holding elections in October next year."

The Renamo secretary general made the following appeal to political parties, Renamo, and the government currently involved in the electoral process.

[Ululu] "We would like to appeal to the parties involved in discussing the Draft Electoral Law to make efforts so that it is approved as soon as possible. The appeal is mostly directed at the government. When I say the government, I mean Frelimo because it is the Frelimo Party which will stand for elections. Accordingly, we are calling on the Frelimo Party to be understanding. Frelimo by now should act as a mature party and realize that it is no longer time for people to continue to tolerate dictatorships."

We asked Vicente Ululu what the United Nations' role in the Mozambican peace process should be.

[Ululu] "The role of the United Nations during the elections should be to supervise the elections in order to guarantee that they are free, democratic, fair, genuine, and clear."

Zimbabwe

Government Reportedly To Reduce Army by 11,000

MB0611113193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Zimbabwe will soon cut its 51,500-member army by 11,000 troops. Zimbabwe state radio has quoted an army commander saying reduction is part of the government's cost-saving measures. Measures fall under a World Bank-backed five-year economic reform program for the southern African country. The program was launched in 1991.

Joshua Nkomo Calls Country's Whites 'Greedy Mafia'

MB0711133793 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Zimbabwean Vice President Joshua Nkomo has branded the country's white minority a greedy mafia practicing racism through economic domination of blacks. Nkomo says blacks should unite to resist the whites' insatiable appetite for wealth and economic power. He says unless blacks stand up and fight this mafia, the government will do it for them. Nkomo says blacks have, because of a lack of capital and resources, failed to take control of the economy from whites and Asians who own more than 90 percent of local industry.

Mali**Mali Establishes Diplomatic Relations With Equatorial Guinea***AB0511201693 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 5 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] Equatorial Guinea and the Republic of Mali have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. An agreement to this effect was signed yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Equatorial Guinea's minister of Francophone affairs and our foreign affairs minister, Mohamed Alhousseine Toure. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Meets Cuban Deputy Minister*AB0611133793 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 5 Nov 93*

[Text] Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Nicolas Rodriguez, who arrived in our country yesterday, was received today by Prime Minister Abdoulaye Sekou Sow, the president of the Republic, and the president of the National Assembly. Abdurahmane Toure, who covered the visit, filed this report:

[Begin recording] [Toure] It was 0902 when the Cuban deputy foreign minister entered Abdoulaye Sekou Sow's office. Mr. Nicolas Rodriguez, accompanied on the occasion by His Excellency (Nurene Cardoso) and Cuban Ambassador to Mali Eduardo Garcia Neira, took advantage of this audience to talk about the reinvigoration of bilateral relations, particularly in terms of health cooperation, trade, and transport. He also noted the socio-economic situation of his country.

He spoke about this situation at Koulouba, where he was received at 1140 by the president of the Republic. I arrived in your country with a message from President Fidel Castro concerning the relations between Cuba and Mali. It is in these terms that Rodriguez addressed Alpha Oumar Konare, who had his cabinet director sitting by his side. Cuba has problems, he told the head of state. The embargo imposed by successive governments of the United States is strangling the Cuban people. We are counting on South-South cooperation to ease the situation. Mr. Minister, is it this situation that explains the strain in relations between our two countries?

[Rodriguez, in Spanish fading into French translation] It is not a question of a strain in our relations. It is simply because we are going through a very difficult financial situation that does not allow us to continue to give the kind of aid involving huge foreign exchange expenses. The difficulties we are currently experiencing have compelled us to reduce the number of scholarships to Malians and students from many other countries. There have not been new scholarships because we do not have foreign exchange. Consequently, we cannot admit a very high number of students. [end recording]

The last audience for the Cuban deputy minister was granted by National Assembly Speaker Alioune Diallo, seconded by the second parliamentary secretary and the general secretary of the National Assembly.

Nigeria**Gas Stations 'Stormed' Over Rumored Fuel Price Increases***AB0711214093 Paris AFP in French 1941 GMT 7 Nov 93*

[Text] Lagos, 7 Nov (AFP)—It has been learned from reliable sources in Lagos that the station price of premium fuel is expected to be increased from 70 kobo (2.8 U.S. cents—8 African Financial Community [CFA] francs) per liter to 5 naira (55 CFA francs) as of 2400 tonight in Nigeria.

The same source reported that the price increases are also expected to affect diesel oil, which will increase from 0.55 naira per liter to 4.5 naira.

An AFP correspondent observed that, although this drastic increase in fuel prices has not been officially announced, those rare fuel stations that were open this evening in Lagos were stormed by hundreds of motorists.

A recent attempt to increase fuel prices last month resulted in a general strike that paralyzed the country for several days.

Fuel Prices Rise on 8 Nov*AB0811140893 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 8 Nov 93*

[By Ade Obisesan]

[Excerpt] Lagos, 8 Nov (AFP)—Nigeria's interim government hiked petrol prices more than seven-fold on Monday to five naira (some 20 U.S. cents) per litre, catching many motorists unawares and risking social upheaval. Drivers complained bitterly at the increase as huge queues of cars, sometimes three abreast, waited at the filling stations open in the economic capital, some of which had already begun selling fuel at the new price.

A bid by the outgoing military junta to end supplies of petrol selling at 70 kobo (2.8 cents) a litre in August and to introduce a new fuel at a much higher price led to strikes that brought much of the economy to a standstill. Filling stations also prepared Monday to multiply by eight the price of diesel fuel to 4.75 naira a litre, while kerosene, used by the poor for cooking and lighting, saw a nine-fold price hike to 4.50 naira a litre.

An official at the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), who asked not to be named, told AFP that he had seen "a document on the increase from the office of the secretary for petroleum resources" confirming the move. [passage omitted]

Shonekan To Make Public Monthly Oil Revenue

AB0511193593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] The country's oil revenue for each month will henceforth be made public. This was announced by the head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, at the closing of the pre-budget workshop in Abuja. He said the measure was to emphasize the transparency and accountability posture of the Interim National Government. The head of state reiterated his government's commitment to strict fiscal and monetary discipline and said government would address the key issues facing the economy, including price stability, exchange rate, interest rate, and balance of payment equilibrium. Chief Shonekan commended participants in the workshop for their brilliant contributions and promised to make the workshop a permanent feature of macroeconomic planning for the country.

Shonekan Pledges 'Right Decisions' for Economic Recovery

AB0711184093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] The Interim National Government says it will take the right decisions on issues, no matter how painful, to put the nation on the path of economic recovery. The head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, gave the pledge at the closing session of the pre-1994 budget workshop in Abuja. He announced that a bill to eliminate corruption in the public and private sectors had been sent to the National Assembly. Chief Shonekan stated that government's efforts so far were designed to restore confidence in the country's economy at home and abroad. He added that some measure of success had been recorded in this regard and commended Nigerians for the understanding and cooperation.

Shonekan Dissolves Local Government Councils

AB0911071093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Head of State Chief Ernest Shonekan has dissolved local government councils throughout the country with effect from today.

A statement signed by the secretary to the Interim National Government, Alhaji Mustafa Omara, says this is in pursuance of the head of state's powers under the Local Government Basic Constitutional Transitional Provision Decree No. 15 of 1987 as amended.

Pending the appointment of sole administrators, the chairmen of local governments have been directed to hand over the functions of the councils to directors of personnel in their local government areas by tomorrow. The dissolution is in preparation for the local government elections scheduled for February 1994.

Shonekan, Yugoslav Ambassador Discuss UN Sanctions

AB0811224093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Today, the Yugoslav ambassador to Nigeria, Dr. Ilija Jankovic, was granted audience by the head of state. The Yugoslav ambassador appealed for Nigeria's support in his country's attempts to secure the lifting of the UN sanctions on Yugoslavia.

Dr. Jankovic observed that the victims of the sanctions are children and old people who, he said, have nothing to do with the situation in his country. The Yugoslav envoy also expressed regret that the sanctions had stalled the operation of the seven joint venture companies between his country and Nigeria. He pledged to do his best to improve relations between the two countries.

The head of state assured the Yugoslav envoy that Nigeria would make her position known when she assumes her nonpermanent UN Security Council seat in January 1994. Chief Shonekan expressed sympathy for Yugoslavia and said after going through a civil war, Nigeria feels concerned for any nation faced with conflict.

Sierra Leone

Government Denies Expelling German Ambassador

AB0911084293 Paris AFP in English 0245 GMT 9 Nov 93

[Text] Freetown, 9 Nov (AFP)—Sierra Leone on Monday denied that it was expelling German Ambassador Karl Prinz. Military government spokesman Captain Karefa Kargbo told a news conference at State House that Prinz had not been declared persona non grata. "This is a diplomatic matter and the entire incident is being pursued diplomatically," he said.

Prinz had told AFP in a telephone interview that he had been given 10 days to leave Sierra Leone. Prinz could not be reached for comment on Kargbo's statement. The earlier decision to expel the diplomat was taken at a joint meeting of the powerful Supreme Military Council and the Council of Secretaries. At the time, both the new Foreign Secretary Abass Bundu and Kargbo were out of the country.

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